HOLD UP YOUR HANDS.

THE WABASH WESTERN EXPRESS

THE PASSENGERS ARE DEMORALIZED gining that the Affair Was a Prac-tical Joke-A Daring Act.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., August 4 .- "Hold up

your hands."
Such was the command that astonished the passengers on the St. Paul sleeper attached to the rear of the Wabash express, as it pulled out of Harlem at nine o'clock last evening. The command was spoken by one of two men whose faces were conceated behind handker-chiefs, who entered the rear of the coach. The passengers turned to ascertain the source of the command, and looked into the threatening

MUZZLES OF TWO REVOLVERS. Hands went up. The cautionary words that illowed were not necessary.
"The first one that offers resistance will be

shot down by our man on the platform. There was no man on the platform, but the ssengers submitted as quietly as if there had passengers submitted as quiety as it there had been a legion. There were seven people in the coach, five passengers, the sleeping car conductor and the porter. Of the passengers one was a lady. At the first command her

BLANCHED WITH FRAR, her hands went up for a moment, then fel lifelessly into her lap. She had fainted.

"I guuess they won't bother us," remarked one of the robbers, and satisfied that no re-sistance would be offered, they commenced their work of plunder. One man "went through" the passengers, one by one, while the other with his revolver in his extended arm kept a watchful lookout for signs of opposition. In this way the plunderer secured all the booty he could in his haste, and

THE ROBBERS HAD ESCAPED.

The passengers found they had been reHeved of \$175 in cash and two gold watches. The Wabash Western train left Kansas City at 8:20 o'clock last night. It was composed o baggage, express and smoking cars, one day coach, two Mann Boudoir cars and one Pullman car. The latter car was the St. Paul sleeper, where the robbers commenced their work. When the train reached the Missouri work. When the train reached the Missouri
river bridge two men were seen to get off the
forward end of the baggage car and disappear
behind a lumber pile. The train hands thought
they were tramps who had stolen a ride from
Kansas City, and paid no attention to the incident. They are convinced now that

THEY WERE THE ROBBERS and they caught the rear end of the last sleeper as it passed the lumber pile. Just as the train pulled out of Harlem the robbers entered the car and went through the passengers as described. It was evidently their intention to rob the passengers in all the coaches, "working" the train from the rear, for as they left the St. Paul sleeper they again cautioned the occupants not to give the alarm under the penalty of being shot by the man on the platform. Leaving the St. Paul coach they started for the next ahead. On the platform they met the conductor of the train, John Roach. One of the robbers pushed his revolver under the conductor's nose, and with an oath ordered him to hold up his hands. their disguise, that a number of railroad men who had taken passage on the train were

PLAYING A PRACTICAL JOKE UPON HIM. and with a laugh he attempted to push past them and enter the sleeper. Just then a gust of wind swept aside the mask of the robbers, and then he knew the affair was one of dead earnest. He had no weapon, but he carried his lantern in his hand, and with that he dealt one of the men a vicious blow on the head, smashing the lantern's glass and extinguishing the light. Simultaneously with his assault the other robber fired a shot at him from his revolver. The aim was bad and the BULLET MISSED ITS MARK.

The first robber had, by this time, recovered If, and he, too, took a shot at the conhis partner's. The robbers then, with one more parting shot, swung off from the steps of the car. As they did so, the conductor hurled his lantern after them, determined to have the "last tag" on them. The train was running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, too fast for any one, except under des-perate chances, to jump off without endanrering his life, and Conductor Roach did not attempt it. He swung outside of the car, however, and saw the robbers arise and make with all haste for the dirt road that leads to Kansas City. This was the last seen of them. In the meantime the passengers in the St. Paul coach had been

SO COMPLETELY TERRORIZED that they did not regain their senses till they heard the firing on the platform. Then one of them pulled the cord that connects with the air brakes and the train came to a standstill. By this time the train had run a mile beyond the place where the robbers had escaped. W. H. Bonnell, special agent of the road, was a passenger in the smoking car.

When the train came to a sudden stop he rushed out to ascertain the cause. Learning from the conductor the occurrence of the rob bery, he at once set to work to begin chase for the robbers. He ordered the engineer to run the train to Randolph, a few miles ahead, and there he uncoupled the engine and run it back to Harlem. There he found Deputy Sheriff Tomlinson. Guards were stationed at the ap-Tomlinson. Guards were stationed at the approaches of the bridge to prevent the robbers entrance into Kansas City, and two posses were organized to scoup the country for the fugitives. Special Agent Tomlinson then walked back to Kansas City, arriving here at 3:30 o'clock this morning and reported the case to the police who are keeping looksuit in the city for the who are keeping lookout in the city for the road agents. The police of neighboring towns the description of the robbers. The robbers are described as rather youthful, not over 25 years of age, of slight built and dressed something like farmer boys. No one saw their faces, except the conductor and by the dim light of his lantern he received no definite impression of their features.

THE CRONIN SUSPECT.

Burke on His Way to Chicago for Trial.

Winniped, Manitoba, August 4.—Chief Hubbard, of Chicago, accompanied by Officers Collins, Ross and Broderick, left here by Manitoba this morning, for Chicago with Martin Burke, the extradited Cronin suspect. They expect to reach St. Paul early tomorrow, and Chicago late Monday night. Witnesses kept here since the trial were also taken south with the party. Burke was taken from the jail by officers early this morning, and hidden in the trains in the yards, disappointing a large number of curious citizens who had gathered to see the supposed murderer.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., August 4.—At Marys-ville this afternoon Jamos Hannum, the son of wealthy parents, outraged the nine-year-old daughter of James Fry, horribly mutilating her person. He was arrested and there is strong talk of lynching him.

THE BEHRING SEA SEIZURE. The British Schooner Black Diamond in Trouble.

VICTORIA, B. C., August 4.—There is great, excitement here. The solooner Black Diamond arrived last evening from Behring sea. The particulars of the seizure by the American revenue cutter are as follows: "July 11 we got in a catch of fifty-three scals. At 4 p. m. we sighted the revenue cutter Rush. She came up to us, and ordered us to heave to. We did so. The chief officer came aboard and demanded our papers. We refused to citye them. manded our papers. We refused to give them to him, and he then got a swrew driver and screwed off the hinges on the locks in the cabin, took the papers and 105 seal skins and all the Indian spears and ten bags of salt. Then he put John Hawkins, an able seaman, aboard, with instructions to us not to interfere, as the sailing master. As soon as the Rush was lost sight of a southwest course was steered right for Victoria. Hawkins, from the start, saw it was impossible to attempt to take charge of affairs in his own hands, and consequently lay in his bunk nearly the whole time, not attempting to interfere. John Haw-kins, the American seaman, says he was treated kindly by everybody. When he was put aboutd the steamer, he said to his officers: 'Instead of taking her to Sitka, they may go to Victoria.' They did not answe Mr. Hammley, collector of customs here, said he is of opinion that when Hawkins was put abcard the Black Diamend, the pecn the Rush did not care whether she came to Victoria or not, as long as she got out of the sea and stopped destroying seals. Hawkins has told everything to the American consul here, who has wired the Washington authorities

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, August 4.—The report of the arrival at Victoria, B. C., of the steamer Black Diamond, which had been seized by the fevenue cutter Rush, for illegal sealing in Behring sea, and put in charge of a seaman, caused little surprise here. So far as known there has been no official information received on has been no official information received on the subject from any quarter. Assistant Sec-relary Wharton, who is acting secretary of state, received life first intimation of the arrival of the steamer through a newspaper representative, and said he had no information on the subject.

on the subject.

THE NEWS IN OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Ont., August 4.—The government has not received any report regarding the escape of the Black Diamond from the United States authorities. News of her escape was given to the cabinet officers tonight. The news has given great satisfaction here, but the members of the government decline to express an opinion. Mr. Powell, minister of customs, has telegraphed for particulars.

Another Marine Selaure.

Another Marine Selzure. HALIFAX, August 4.—A dispatch to the American consul general announces the seizure at Guysborg of the American schooner Vidette. No further particulars given.

THE EMPEROR IN ENGLAND.

He is Taken Around on a Tour of Inspection
—Wined and Dined. London, August 4.—Emperor William, the prince of Wales and Prince Albert Victor yesterday inspected a number of representative British ships at Portsmouth, after which they returned to the Osborne house for a family dinner. Emperor William wore the undress uniform of a British admiral. During the day the new White Star steamer Teutonic was a prominent object of interest. There was a distinguished company aboard, including Lord George Hamilton, first lord of the admiralty; Mr. Ritchie, president of the local government board, and Lord Charles Beresford. A steamer bearing members of the house of lords and the house of commons sailed around the Teutonic, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Goschen and others exchanging salutes with friends on board the Teutonic. At a banquet aboard the Tentonic Lord Charles Beresford toasted the health the captain and the success of the most superb Atlantic liner afloat. It is expected that Emperor William will visit the steamer tomorrow. The Teutonic will afterward depart for Liverpool. The steamer was illuminated last night by electric lights artistically displayed throughout the ship. The effect was marvelous.

PASSING COMPLIMENTS.

Emperor William has conferred upon the queen the command of the First Dragoon Guards, of Berlin, and upon the Duke of Cambridge the honorary colonelcy of a regiment of infantry. The document conferring the appointment upon the queen begins: "Most illustrious grandmother; it is a special honor for me to enroll you in an army in which your sons and grandsons and other relations have filled honorable positions for many years."

The queen, in return, has made the emperor an honorary admiral of the British navy. This rank has been conferred upon no other German prince since the time of Frederick the Great.

The Defeat of the Dervishes.

CAIRO, August 4.—General Grenfell, in his yesterday inspected a number of representative British ships at Portsmouth, after which

The Defeat of the Dervishes.

The Defeat of the Dervishes.

CAIRO, August 4.—General Grenfell, in his official report of yesterday's battle, says the dervishes made repeated and desperate charges upon his men. They were met by infantry in line of battle, supported by the Twentieth Hussars and Egyption cavalry. The Egyptian horse artillery did excellent service. The dervishes numbered 3,000 fighting men. The British troops will now return to Cairo. The Egyptian killed and wounded number one hundred. The khedive has sent congratulations to General Grenfell. It has been decided that the permanent occupation of Sarras is necessary for the protection of the frontier. A movement upon Papgola is deemed useless unless the government assent to the view of the English generals that Berber should be held as the true key to the Sondan.

The latest reports give the Egyptian loss as seventeen killed and thirteen wounded. One thousand dervishes were made prisoners.

A French Affair.

A French Affair.

Paris, August 4.—The remains of Carnot, Marceau D'Auvergne and Baudin were deposited in the Pantheon today with impressive ceremonies. President Carnot, the members of the cabinet, and most of the prominent state officials were present. Premier Tirard delivered the cration. Before leaving the pantheon the troops forming the escort defiled before the catafalque on which the bones rested.

The Second Ballots Taken PARIS, August 4.—Second ballots for mem-pers of the councils general were taken today in cantons where no definite result was ob-ained last week. The returns show the elec-tion of twelve republicans and thirty conserva-tives. M. Laguerre, Boulangist, was elected t Lagoeselle. PARIS, August 4.—The latest returns show that 113 republicans and 41 conservatives are elected. Republicans lose 13 seats.

The Troops Withdrawn London, August 4.—Dispatches from Crete say that Riga Pasha, the new governor of the island, has ordered the withdrawal of the troops into the forts, with a view of preventing collisions with the insurgents.

To Visit Queen Christina. MADRID, August 4.—There is a rumor here that Emperor William, on leaving England, will visit Queen Regent Christina at San

The Chicago Delegates.

The Chicago Delegates.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., August 4.—The Chicago delegates to the Tampa conference will arrive at Jacksonville at 6:30 Monday morning. They will be the guests of the local board of trade during the forencon. The programme will include a drive, a visit to the Sub Tropical buildings and grounds and a lunch at Murray hall, Pablo beach. In the afterneon an excursion will be made to St. Augustine, the party returning to Chicago on the nightfurain. A Tampa special says the result of last night's meeting means the consummation of a plan for opening trade with South and Central America through Tampa.

SULLIVAN LIONIZED.

MET BY DEMONSTRATIONS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Which Governer Lowery Breaks Up by Having the Slugger Ordered to Jail— Matt Clune Accompanies Him.

Jackson, Miss,, August 4.—[Special.]—When the south-bound train on the Illinois Central railroad pulled in this afternoon, at 4:10, there was an immense crowd assembled, all anxious to get a sight of John L. Sullivan. As the train stopped Deputy Sheriff Chiles, Detective Thomas J. Adams, of New York, and Matt Clune, proprietor of the Vand hotel, New York, stepped out in order, fol-lowed by John L. Sullivan. As they stood on the platform they were met by Bud Renaud aud John Duffy of New Orleans, Charles Righ of Richburg, Colonel Jones S. Hamilton of this place, and several local sports and

ADMIRERS OF THE BIG FELLOW. The city marshal, with the entire police force, was on hand, as it was with the utmost difficulty that a passageway could be cleared through which the party could reach the Edwards house, fifty yards off. A mob of a thousand people, of all kinds and descriptions, followed on their heels. The party reached the rooms assigned them, and while Sullivan was bathing his face the mob on the outside was howling to see him, fighting its way into the hotel at every possible entrance. Renaud and Colonel Hamilton agreed the best way out of the scrape was for the champion of show himself, and the way was cleared to the rotunda of the hotel, and the big fellow

MOUNTED THE GRAND STAIRWAY and was introduced by Colonel Hamilton to the crowd, who velled a hurrah for Sullivan. There was a grand rush for him, and he shook hands with hundreds, when he found that he had struck a bigger job than he had when he licked Kilrain, and he was rushed back to his rooms and the crowd shut off. After taking a bath and dressing, his party had dinner in the private dining rooms of the hotel,

JOHN L. WAS IN A FINE HUMOR. and in good shape for enjoying a square meal.

He commenced the fight with sugar and nilk, ate half of a chicken with green peas, drikk a quantity of jeed milk and a bottle of beer, and said he felt first rate, after which he retired to his rooms and enjoyed a cigar and the papers.

THE BIG "HERO" TALKS.

Sullivan said that the trip itself had been a beastly one, so far as the time taken to come was concerned, and that the heat had been in-tolerable, but that he had not suffered more than in New York from heat. He said that Sheriff Chiles was "a very decent fellow," and had treated him well. He would not talk at all about the fighter, Kılrain, or Mitchell. Sullivan, when asked why he did not keep out of the way of the officers said that before being arrested that he had made up his mind to come back and take his medicine, that he had been assured that there was no way of avoiding it. He was reticent as to what he expected his punishment would be, but it was vident that he hopes that

ONLY A FINE WILL BE IMPOSED on him. He seemed well pleased with the at-tention shown him, and said that the people all along the road in Mississippi had turned out to see him in vast crowds at each station, and didn't seem to be down on him. He said that he wanted to get through with this business; that he wanted to go to Boston and see his parents; that his mother had been an invalid for years, and that this rouble would be harmful to her, and then he must make his dates for exhibitions by September, else he would be left. He appeared very cheerful, and shows no marks of the fight, except the scar below the right

At seven o'clock Governor Lowery sent for Deputy Sheriff Chiles, who had gone & his residence, after taking Sullivan to the hotel, and a local officer, and informed him that Sullivan must be taken to jail; that he was charged with a crime against the laws of Mississippi, and had been extradicted and brought back here to answer for it, and that it was not proper for him to be left at a hotel. In ether words, the governor did not seem to think that John L's mission on this trip was to hold levees and give re ceptions, thus apparently making a farce of justice and holding the law in contempt When informed by Chiles that he

MUST GO TO JAIL, Sullivan behaved well, and said: "All right, officer, I am here to do whatever

you say.' He was driven in a close carriage to the prison, being taken out of the hotel at a side entrance, and a circuitous route chosen. There was an immense crowd at the jail gate, however, when the sheriff arrived, and it was with difficulty that he could get his prisoner through it. Detective Adams, after seeing Sullivan o jail, returned to the hotel, but Matt Clune who seems devoted to the big fellow, begged the privilege of staying in jail with him, which was accorded him. Sullivan said that the demonstration by the crowd or mob, which was the cause of his being ordered to jail, was not his fault: that he had no desire to show himself or create any commotion, that he re-gretted that it had occurred; he only acted as directed by his friends, who he supposed knew what they were doing. The jail is a two-story brick building. The champion is on the lower floor, and is moderately well fixed up as to

A VISIT TO SULLIVAN. Through the courtesy of Deputy Sheriff Chiles and City Jailer McRaven, your corresondent was permitted to visit Sullivan in the ity jail. He was found scated in the yard in front of the hallway, smoking a cigar, while his staunch friend, Matt Clune, was seated be side him, also smoking. The champion ap peared to be very despondent, and in reply to the question as to how it all came about, said he did not know. The first intimation he had of it was when Chiles told him he must go to jail. It would soon be all right he hoped, and he would be released. On the outside of the jail opinion was, however, the other way, and many who claim to know Governor Lowery, were positive that he would not revoke the order. After leaving the jail your correspon-dent repaired to the governor's mansion, where he found

he found
GOVERNOR, LOWERY IN A FINE HUMOR,
conversing with some friends, and upon being
interrogated in reference to his ordering Sullivan to jall, he said that upon meeting Officer
Chiles, who told him of Sullivan's arrival, and
that he left him at the Edwards house tempothat he left him at the Edwards house temporarily, where the champion was then getting his dinner, etc., he told him that he thought it best that he be taken to jail; that it being Sunday, nothing would be done in the way of fixing a bond or looking further into the matter before tomorrow, and that as the prisoner was under a charge of violating the laws of the state for such a crime as had warranted his extradition from a distant point, that it would be best to put him in jail, like other people charged with crimes, till the matter could be legally investigated and bond given, etc.

A PAIR OF CUFFS

WHICH FASTEN THE CHARGE OF MURDER ON REVIERE.

A GRAND LEVEE HELD IN JACKSON A STORY OF A MIDNIGHT MURDER

The Strange Dead Man in Stone Mountai The Missing Link of Evidence-An Important Discovery

CONYERS, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—A piece of shirt, a pair of cuffs, a handkerchief, and an undershirt, all heavily marked with dark stains of blood, were found near this place this morning by Chief of Police Austin.

The blood stained articles of wearing ap-parel are supposed to belong to A. D. Reviere the young man now confined in the De-Kalb county jail charged with murder.

THE SUSPECTED MAN.
Reviere, it will be remembered was for years popular and successful teacher of public chools in Gwinnett county. In addition to a good education, Reviere possessed pleasant manners, an accommodating disposition and a handsome face. These elements combined with the sway his position as teacher gave him in the community, he called home, made him not only popular, but a decided beau with the ladies, to whom he was introduced. Three years ago he married the belle of the county, and doing so became a member of one of the most influential families of Gwinnett county. After his marriage Re viere was considered one of the most

PROMINENT CITIZENS OF HIS NEIGHBORHOOD and nothing was too good for him. So when a year ago he announced that he intended going to Augusta to become a physician, every one who knew him had only pleasant words to atter. One year ago next month, he and his wife left their Gwinnett home and were driver to Stone Mountain, where they took the Geo gia road train for Augusta. After that nothing was heard from him, except pleasant words until one morning last March, when AN UNKNOWN DEAD MAN

was found upon the Georgia railroad track in Stone Mountain. The dead man had been brutally murdered and horribly disfigured by the man who committed the crime and then placed upon the railroad track.

Just before dawn the next day an engineer on a Georgia freight train observed something beside the track, and when he stopped the train it was to find a dead man.

THE ALARM WAS QUICKLY GIVEN, and when the town marshal arrived and glanced at the dead man lying beside the "Poor fellow, he must have fallen from the

midnight express and been killed." "And I guess he was drunk," said some one

So the impression was that the man was the victim of a railroad accident. And that impressson might have prevailed until today, but for a murderous weapon found near by While preparing to move the body from the railroad the Stone Mountain marshal

FOUND A "JIMMY," a long piece of steel-a burglar's tool-near by The jimmy was covered with blood and hair, and e closer examination of the dead man re vealed wounds which were certainly made with it.

to the dead man and his murderer But neither were known about the moun

ESTABLISHING THEIR IDENTITY. The discovery of the dead man, however, se the neighborhood to talking, and before the sun was an hour high, the proprietor of one of the hotels identified him as a guest of the previous week. Then in another hour some one appeared who asserted that he had seen the dead man and another together the previous evening at Clarkston.

Others substantiated this story. Then all described the dead man's compan ion, and all the descriptions were alike. But the man described was nowhere to be found. Then the telegraph keys were opened, and de-

ain. By noon
THE CRIMINAL HAD BEEN CAPTURED just east of this place, consequently Conyer became interested intensely in the case.

Then an hour or two later, the prisoner wa taken back to Stone Mountain, where he was positively identified as the dead man's com Besides this, he-was recognized as Reviere, the Gwinnett county pedagogue. This latter fact aroused the interest of all that section, and at first no one would believe that the prisoner had been guilty of the crime staring him in the face.

But as the inquest progressed, and the net work of evidence became

TIGHTER ABOUT THE PRISONER. and as he refused to talk, the sentiment changed and when Revelre was sent to jail the opinion a to his guilt was almost universal. It was generally known that the two men, Reveire and his supposed victim, had a satchel between them the day before the dead body was found but that satchel could not be materialized Then, too, the prisoner's coat and hat were stained with blood, but his shirt and other underwear was clean. This induced the impres

CHANGED HIS CLOTHING after the killing, and that he had discarded blood-stained garments for spotless white wear. Then the officers, actuated by a reward offered by Solicitor Candler, began a search for the satchel and the cast off clothing,

But time went by and nothing was found. Then Reviere made his escape and was captured. This put the officers to work with renewed energy and none worked harder than Chief of Police Austin, of this place. Austin was thoroughly convinced from the first that the missing satchel and missing clothes were

SECULETED NEAR LITTONIA, for there Reviere had stopped u his hasty re-treat from Stone Mountain after the murder. In that section Austin was well acquainted. nd a day in the neighborhood by him put a hundred people on the lookout. And his work was not without its good re-

A short time ago some negroes found

A PACKAGE IN A FENCE CORNER. The package, when examined, proved to be some burglars tools, mates to the jimmy found near the dead man, a piece of fuse, some giant powder and some dynamite. These were turned over to Chief Austin, who, gratified with the success, offered an additional out of his own pocket for the missing wearing

Two negro men have won that reward. This morning Chief Austin received a teles gram from a friend in Lithonia, asking him to visit that place at once. He went there on the fast mail, and at the depot was met by his friend, who surrendered to him

A PAIR OF CUFFS, a piece [of [shirt, and what was once an undershirt. All the articles were died with blood, and the blood was plain. The articles bad been found by two negro men. In passing an old hollow stump, just a quarter from where the dynamite and tools had been found, they happened to see comething white. An examination revealed a

package containing the articles.

The piece of shirt and underwear are about done up with mildew, and will be worthless in the trial, but the cuffs will be worth their in the trial, but the cuits will be worth their weight in gold to Solicitor General Candler in the trial. They were, it appears, in the very heart of the package, and have not been hurt to any extent by the exposure to rain and heat. On the cuffs are

BLOOD STAINS FRESH AND PLAIN.
Mildew obliterates the stains in some places,
but not enough to make the stains at all doubt-

ful. Then around the buttonholes are the marks of the buttons which were taken from the cuffs. The buttons were found in Reviere's pocket when he was arrested, and are in the possession of Chief Austin. The marks on the cuffs are just like the buttons.

But the most positive proof as to the owner-ship of the cuffs are some letters in indelible ink on the inside. Reviere's initials are A. D., and on the inside of one of the cuffs are A. -. The dash here represents an unknown or understood letter or mark. In the other cuff H. A. D. is plainly written.

Austin feels sure that this discovery will lead quickly to the only missing link in the evidence, which seems sufficient to convict Reviere. E. C. BRUFFEY.

THEY COME TOGETHER. Two Trains of the Virginia Midland Crash

WASHINGTON, August 4.—A collision oc-curred on the Virginia Midland railroad this

morning at Burley's, Va., fourteen miles north of Charlottesville, between two freight trains. Fireman Ford A. Fox, of the southbound train, was killed instantly and En-gineer Charles Davis, of the northbound frieight, seriously injured. Engineer Ernset Hayes, of the southbound freight, and Brakoman M. A. McDonald are missing, and are supposed to be under the wreck. Fireman Kellv and Brakeman McClain, both of Alexandria, are also badly injured. The accident was said to be due to the neglect of the southbound crew to stop for orders. Both engines. bound crew to stop for orders. Both engines were badly damaged, as were the cars of both

TOM WOOLFOLK'S SUDDEN SICKNESS The Result of Enting Syrup After a Long Fast-Better Now.

MACON, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—THE CON-STITUTION has stated that on Friday Tom Woolfolk broke his fast of seven days, but no publication has been made of how and with what he breke it. Woolfolk became stubborn and refused to eat because the county commis-sioners would not allow him restaurant meals and a special man to wait on him. He held reso lutely for seven days to his intention not to oat.

On Thursday Deputy Sheriff Hodnet brought a loaf of lightbread and some syrup and carried it to Woolfolk, but Woolfolk refused to eat it, saying that he would eat nothing that Hodnet brought. On Fri day Woolfolk told Jailer Birdsongho would like to cat some loafbread and syrup, and Birdsong gave him the identical syrup, and Birdsong gave him the identical bread and syrup that Woolfolk had refused to receive from Hednet. Woolfolk ate it to receive from Hednet. Woolfolk ate it with apparent relish, but soon he was seized with intense burning in the stomach, caused by the syrup on a stomach that had not received food in seven days. The burning sensation seemed to be very painful indeed.

Woolfolk rushed to the table in the jail, where was a pile of fat meat scrabs that had been thrown aside from the lean by the prisoners. Woolfolk packed his mouth with this fat meat and swallowed it in order to allay the syrup burnings.

his mouth with this fat meat and swallowed it in order to allay the syrup burnings.

Friday night Woolfolk is said to have been very unwell, and vomited a great deal. He said he would just as lief die as to live, and thinks starvation is as good a way to accomplish death as any other. The public would like to see him perform the grand act.

They Are Tired of Grissom. CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 4.—[Special.]— The belief is becoming very general through-out North Carolina that Governor Fowl will out North Carolina that Governor Fowl will request Dr. Grissom to resign the superintendency of the asylum at Raleigh. The governor has no power to act officially in the matter, but it is plain that the asylum's usefulness is at an end if Grissom does not resign, and the people expect the governor to make the request in the name of the people of the state, and for the good of the institution. Such a course would give to Governor Fowl. Such a course would give to Governor Fowl such a boom as no governor in the state ever

No Cause for the Shooting

JACKSONVILLE. Fla., August 4.—A Kissimmee special to the Times-Union says J. C. Hobbs, the overseer of the St. Cloud sugar farm, this city, was shot and killed by Lewis farm, this city, was shot and killed by Lewis Ward, a negro, late Saturday night. Ward was a contractor on the sugar company's cane farm. He escaped, but a cofficers are in pursuit and will doubtless catch him. The sugar industries at this point are owned and managed by Philadelphia capitalists. Great excitement prevails. No cause is assigned for the shooting.

The Cherokee Strip.

TAHLECUAH, I. T., August 4 .-- The Chero TARLEGUAR, I. I., August 4.—Ine Chero-kee commission, in a communication to Chief Mayes, of Cherokee nation, has rendered its formal offer for the purchase of the Cherokee strip at \$1.25 per acre. The cheif, in acknowl-edging the offer, informed the commission that he had adjourned the sossion of the exec-utive council till next Thursday, at which time he will present the commissioner's comtime he will present the commissioner's con

The Officers are Reticent. Newport, R.I., August 4.—The cruiser Bos ton struck yesterday on the half-way rock four miles up the bay. The rock is partially submerged at high water. Some plates in the cruiser were started, and she is leaking. This

morning she was lifted on one side while a diver examined her bottom. The amount of damage is not yet known. The officers are A Criminal Run Down.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., August 4.—James Little, alias William Robinson, escaped from the North Carolina penitentiary, and has been leading a quiet life in this city, where he has accumulated considerable property. He was discovered a few days ago and taken to Raleigh this afternoon, to serve the remaining three years of the four years' sentence. Largeny.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Mr. William E. Davies and Mrs. M. A. Bower, the new lessees of the Mitchell house, have taken formal possession. The Mitchell is already one of the finest hotels in the state, but there will be still improvements made for the luxury and comfort of guests before the next season opens.

opens. AMONG THE DEAD AND SICK MEN.

PARIS, August 4.—Felix Pyat, writer and dramitist, is dead. WASHINGTON, August 4.—Sectretary Tracy is

Washington, August 4.—Sectretary Tracy is ill with dysentery.

London, August 4.—Wilkie Collins, who has been ill for sometime, has had a relapse.

Charlotte, N. C., August 4.—[Special.]—The remains of a young man, Mebane Harris, who was run over and killed by train here, were carried home in Atlantic county for interment.

ment.

Louisville, Ky., August 4.—James P.
Buckner, Sr., died here today of paralysis,
He was seventy-six years old. He was a
Virginian by birth. He served fourteen years
in the Kentucky legislature. He was made
speaker of the lower house, being the youngest
in the history of that body. He served with
distinction during the war, and was made
collector of internal revence by President
Grant. He held his place three terms, leaving it with Gardeld's accession.

BY THE SEA SHORE A WHIPRIG CAUGHT FROM THE DEEP.

CURIOUS STORY OF NATURAL HISTORY

Among the Ruins of Frederica—The Old Wesley Oak—Bloody Marsh—The Ses* Coast as a Summer Resort.

ST. SIMONS ISLAND HOTEL, Ga., August s.—[Special.]—Your correspondent, together with a pleasant party of six ladies and gentlemen, left Thomasville a week ago to spend a short vacation on the seashore. We have now been comfortably quartered at this elegant hotal for a week, and can smark from actual local for a week, and can smark from actual hotel for a week, and can speak from actual experience of the many pleasures and delights of Georgia's famous seaside resort.

With its excellent hotel, its grand sloping beach, its fine surf baths, its salubrious and cooling breezes, as well as other points of historical interest, it is evident that at no distant day St. Simons Island THE LONG BRANCH OF THE SOUTH.

What is most needed now is ease of access to it and a more accurate knowledge of its great advantages by those who live in the interior. Instead of the glare, so common to many seaside rescrit, is a green sward which is kept fresh and green by dozens of little fountains which send forth their spray almost perpetually. By the outlay of many thousands of dollars the grounds have been leveled and beautified, and much more is promised on the same line, for the hotel company propose to build by the next season a large dance and lunch pavilion, bowling alleys and billiard rooms, to enlarge and improve the bath houses, to improve the culinary department, and in many minor ways provide for the greater comfort and pleasure of its guests. The house has had a prosperous season so far, but owing to a very wide spread and erroneous it that the seacoast is sickly during August, the house has been closed, as the season is practically over, For this there is abso-

lutely no reason, as August is one of THE MOST DELIGHTFUL MONTHS in the year to spend on the seashore, and there is positively no malaria on the white sand of the beach, removed from any fresh water as this place is. It is stated authoritatively here that there never has been a case of malarial sick-

ness on this beach. Our party has not only greatly enjoyed the bathing, but the fishing as well. One day a monster of the deep was dragged ashore in a seine. No one present, not even the seiners, could tell its name. We afterwards learned from an old keeper of the lighthouse that it was a whiprig. It was over four feet across, a foot thick, and had a tail ten feet long. The tail was about the size of the smaller part of a buggy whip, black, very flexible and nearly the same size throughout its length. This candal appendage is armed near its root with four dreadful spears or stings, the poison of which is said to be nearly or quite fatal. This queer creature had a liver colored skin that was as tough as leather. It had two skin that was as tough as leather. It had two immense lobes or wings, a head somewhat like that of a frog, only more tapering, and the mouth was underneath like that of a shark. It had twe little round yellow eyes, one on each side of its head, and two spout holes on top. This monster must have weighed two or three hundred pounds. It was carcely a fish but seemed rather to be between

between

A SEA COW AND A WHALE.

After being caught and dragged ashore it gave birth to three little whiprigs.

Our lighthouse informant also said that some distance below this place where a certain creek empties itself into the ocean, and the waves are weak, a hundred of these pocular animals could some times be seen digging holes in the sand and wallowing in the shallow water, He said he had seen them fourteen feet across with tails twenty-three feet long. He had with tails twenty-three feet long. He had caught them with a hook and line by driving a stake in the ground, to which a very stout line was tied and the baited hook thrown out. When a whiprig was caught he would make a fearful effort to break the line. would make a fearful effort to break the line. Finding this futile, he would sink to the bottom, suck his great wings or floppers to the sand and remain there for four or five hours against any exertions to pull him away. Finally, weakened and exhausted he gives up, rises to the surface and is hauled ashore. There are some

POINTS OF GREAT HISTORICAL INTEREST. on this island which may have been alluded to before in the columns of THE CONSTITUTION. Just at the rear of the hotel is a little salt marsh and beyond it a clump of stanted trees. It is "Bleedy Marsh" and among those trees was fought the battle of Bloody Marsh, when was fought the battle of Bloody Marsh, when the traditions of the island say the English under Oglethorpe defeated the Spaniards who had come up from Fernandina. The old oak, beneath which John Wesley is said to have preached his first sermon in America, is still pointed out. It is a grand and sturdy liveoak, and looks as though it might stand the storms for many centuries to come. That was a curious concretation the

might stand the storms for many centuries to come. That was a curious congregation the immortal Wesley addressed in the shadows of the old oak. The larger part of it was Indians, we are told. There must also have been present some of those brave English cavaliers who settled on the coast of Georgia and gave it its early greatness and glory. Their descendants afterwards, under the slave system, developed all this coast country, and the time was when Glynn county could have bought out Fulton county ten times over. Near the Wesley oak, on the bank of Frederica river, are times over. Near the Wesl bank of Frederica river, are

times over. Near the Wesley oak, on the bank of Frederica river, are

THE RUINS OF OLD FORT FREDERICA.

It was built by Oglethorpe to guard the mouth of the Alamaha river. The walls were made mostly of a concrete formed from broken oyster shells and oyster shell lime. This material resembles the coquina of St. Augustine, and is as durable. There were a few brick also used, and some of these have wasted away and left the mortar between them intact forming little rude rectangular cups, still the bricks were of good quality. The fort was in two sections, one being a hundred yards farther inland. There is still there a rusty old gun that tells a wonderful story of endurance and courage of those old-time pioneers and warriors. Wonder if they could rise from their graves if they would know their country. Then Georgia spread its proud and unexplored domain westward even to the banks of the Father of Waters. Bum and slavery were both forbidden. There was no Atlanta, or Nashville, or Montgomery, or Memphis; there were no rallroads er steamboats or te'egraphs; no matches or cotton gins or buggies. In those primitive days the now proud city of there were no railroads er steamboats or te'e-graphs; no matches or cotton gins or buggies. In those primitive days the now proud city, of Savannab, through whose ports now flows the commerce of many rich and populous states, drew its supplies from Frederica, among whose decayed walls the fiddlers now play, and against which the waves break mournfully and desolately. Who shall say America has no ruins?

Sunday Baseball.

AT NEW YORK.

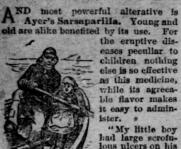
Brooklyn 7: St. Louis 2. Base hits—Brooklyn 7: St. Louis 6. Errors—Brooklyn 5; St. Louis 3, Batteries—Smith, Caruthers and Visner, King and Royle.

AT PHILADRIPHIA.
Athletic 0; Louisville 7. Base hits—Athletic 1;
ouisville 13. Errors—Athletic 1; Louisville 13
Batteries—McMahon and Bobinson, Ewing an

AT COLUMBUS.

Columbus 6; Kansas City 4. Base
ous 7, Kansas City 9. Errors—Colum
City 3. Batteries—Gastright and Kem

The Safest



it easy to administer.

"My little boy had large scrotulous ulcers on his neck and throat from which he suffered terribly. Two physicians attended him, but he grew continually worse under their care, and everybody expected he would die. I had heard of the remarkable cures effected by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and decided to have my boy try it. Shortly after he began to take this medicine, the ulcers commenced healing, and, after using several bottles, he was entirely cured. He is now as healthy and strong as any boy of his age."—William F. Dougherty, Hampton, Va.

"In May last, my youngest child, fourteen months old, began to have sores gather on its head and body. We applied various simple remedies without avail. The sores increased in number and discharged copiously. A physician was called, but the sores continued to multiply until in a few months they mearly covered the child's head and body. At last we began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a few days a marked change for the better was manifest. The sores assumed a more healthy condition, the discharges were gradually diminished, and finally censed altogether. The child is livelier, its skin is fresher, and its appetite better than we have observed for months."—Frank M. Griffin, Long Point, Texas.

"The formula of Ayer's Sarsaparilla presents, for chronic diseases of almost

"The formula of Ayer's Sarsaparilla presents, for chronic diseases of almost every kind, the best remedy known to the medical world."—D. M. Wilson, M. D., Wiggs, Arkansas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.



STUART'S

Few people appreciate the important functionperformed by the kidneys Many an ache and pain
felt in some remote part of the system is due to
their derangement.

GIN All who have used Stuart's Gin and Buchu for kidney derangements testify to its value. AND

Dr. T. M. Harman says he "has used Stuart's Gin and Buchu with very satisfactory results,"

BUCHU

Hon. J. J. McCants, Taylor county, Ga., by the advice of a physician, tried Stuart's Gin and Buchu, He indorses it as "one of the very best remedies for the kidneys and bladder." FOR Mr. E. L. D. Mobley suffered for years from excru-lating pain in the bladder. Stuart's Giu and Buchu made him a well man,"

KIDNEYS Dr. R. A. Fontaine, after a thorough trial, recommends Stuar's Gin and Buchu to the profession and public as a remedy for all kidney and urinary troubles."

AND Mr. W. A. Culver "considers Stuart's Gin and nebu the best kidney, urinary and bladder remedy the world."

BLADDER. Mr. J. S. Franklin "was relieved entirely from appression of urine by the use of Stuart's Gin and Buchu." Sold by all druggists.

Postel's Elegant

Has been run out of the market quotations, but not out of the market. On July 19th we unloaded a car load of "Elegant," and before the sun went down it was all distributed-then not enough to meet half the demand. Prominence in the market report was a strong indorsement, but a more effective one is the consumers' verdict-"'Postel's Elegant' flour is the best we can find and we will have no other. if it can be had." This explains the small excess in price-it takes every cent of the price to produce the superior qualities of "Elegant," which lovers of good eating are rapidly finding out Just as soon as the weather clears no so the new wheat crop can be moved, the Postel Mill Company will start both their large mills, and be able to supply this market all their grades in sufficient quantity to meet the increasing demand. We can furnish these goods to mercants in small quantities from our store or in car load lots shipped direct from the mill.

BRUNNER & BROWDER,

Sole Agent Postel Mill Co.,

A WANT OF COMMON SENSE TALMAGE BEFORE A LIVINGSTONE,

An Able Discourse Today on "Outwitted by the World," From St. Luke xvi, 8—The Building of Churches.

Livinoston, M. T., August 4.—[Special.]—
The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., of
Brooklyn, N. Y., preached here today, taking
for his subject: "Outwitted by the World."
He took for his text, St. Lake xvi, 8, "The children of this world are in their generation wiser than the children of light," and deliv-ered the following discourse:

ered the following discourse:

This is another way of saying that Christians are not so skillful in the manipulation of spiritual affairs as worldlings are skillful in the management of temporalities. I see all around me people who are alert. earnest, concentrated and skillful in monetary matters, who in the affairs of the soul are laggards, inane, inert.

The great want of this world is more common sense in matters of religion. If one half of the skill and forcefulness employed in financial affairs were employed in disseminating the truths of Christ, and trying to make

ing the truths of Christ, and trying to make the world better, within ten years the last juggernant would fall, the last throne of op-pression upset, the last iniquity tumble, and the anthem that was chanted over Bethlehem on Christmas night would be echoed and re-echoed from all nations and kindred and peo-"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men."

Some years ago, on a train going toward the southwest, as the porter of the sleeping car was making up the berths at the evening tide, I saw a man kneel down to pray. Worldly people in the car looked on, as much as to say, "What does this mean?" I suppose the most of the people in the car thought that man was either insane or that he was a fanatic; but he either insane or that he was a fanatic; but he disturbed no one when he knelt, and he disturbed no one when he arose. In after con-versation with him I found out that he was a versation with him I found out that he was a member of a church in my own city, that he was a seafaring man, and that he was on his way to New Orleans to take command of a vessel. I thought then, as I think now, that ten such men—men with such courage for God as that man had—would bring the whole city to Christ; a thou sand such men would bring this whole land to God: ten thusand such men, in a short time, would bring the whole earth into the kingdom of Jesus. That he was successful in worldly affairs I found out. That he was skillful in spiritual affairs you are well persuaded. If men had the courage, the pluck, the alertness, the acumen, the industry, the common sense in matters of the soult hat they have in earthly matters, this would be a very different kind of

sparsie of gold their toos. They took their blankets and their pickaxes and was full of the wilds of California. Cities sprang up suddenly on the Pacific coast. Merchants put aside their elegant apparel and put on the miner's garb. All the land was full of the talk about gold. Gold in the eves, gold in the talk about gold. Gold in the eves, gold in the streets—gold, gold, gold. Word comes to us that the mountain of God's love is full of bright treasure; that men have been digging there, and have brought up gold, amethyst, and carbuncle, and jasper, and sardonyx, and chrysoprasus, and all the precious stones out of which the walls of heaven were builded. Word comes of a man who, digging in that mine for one hour, has brought up treasures worth more than all the stars that keep vigil over our sick and dying world. Is it a bogus company that is formed? Is it underveloped territory! Oh, no; the story is knue. There are thousands of people in this audience who would be willing to rise and testify that they had discovered that gold and have it in their possession. Notwithstanding all this, what is the circumstance? One would suppose that the announcement would send people in great excitement up and down our streets, that at midnight men world knock at your door, asking how they may get those treasures. Instead of that, many of us put our hands behind our back and walk up and down in front of the mine of eternal riches, and say: "Well, if I am to be saved, I will be saved; and if I am to be dammed I will be dammed, and there is nothing to do about it." Why, my brother, do you not do that way in business matters? Why do you not tomorrow go to your store and sit down and fold your arms and say: "If these goods are to be to sold, they will not be sold; there is nothing for me to do about it." No, you dispatch your agents, you print your advertisements. you adorn your show and it is no more a matter of free choice whether you will tomorrow go abroad or stay at home, than it is this moment a matter of free choice whether you will accept Christ or reject him. In all the army of banners there is not one conscript. Men are not to be dragooned into heaven. Among all the tens of thousands of the Lord's soldiery there is not one man but that will tell you "I chose Christ, I wanted him; I desired to be in his service; I am not a conscript—I am a volunteer." Oh, that wen had the same common sense in the am not a conscript—I am a volunteer." Oh, that men had the same common sense in the matters of religion that they have in the world—the same concentration, the same push, the same enthusiasm! In the one case a secular enthusiasm; in the other, a concentrated enthusiasm.

asking no question about interest or dividend. Why, you say, "That is not common sense." Neither is it, but that is the way we act in matters of the soul. We make a far more important investment than ten thousand dollars. We investeur soul. Is it accumulative? Are we growing in grace? Are we getting better? Are we getting worse? God declares many dividends, but we do not collect them, we do not sk about them, we do not want them. Oh that in this matter of accumulation we were as rise in the matters of the soul as we are in the natters of the world!

How little common sense in reading the

rise in the matter of the soul as we are in the matters of the world!

How little common sense in reading the Scriptures! We get any other book and we open it and say: "Now, what does this book mean to teach me? It is a book on astronomy; it will teach me political economy; it will teach me political economy." Taking up the Bible, do we ask ourselves what it means to teach? It means to do just one thing: get the world converted and get us all to Heaven. That is what it proposes to do. But instead of that, we go into the Bible as botanists to pick flowers, or we go as pugilists to get something to fight other Christians with, or we go as logicians trying to sharpen our mental faculties for a better argument, and we do not like this about the Bible, and we do not like that, and we not like the other thing. What would you think of a man lost on the mountains? Night has come down; he cannot find his way home and he sees a light in a mountain cabin; he goes to it, he knocks at the door; the mountaineer comes out and finds the traveler and says: "Well, here I have a lantern; you can take it and it will guide you on the way home;" and suppose that man should say: "I don't like that lantern, I don't like the handle of it, there are ten or fifteen things about it I don't like; if you can't give me a better lantern than that I won't have any."

Now. God says this Bible is to be a lamp to

Now, God says this Bible is to be a lamp to our feet and a lantern to our path, to guide us through the midnight of this world to the gates of the celestial city. We take hold of it in sharp criticism and deprecate this, and deprecate that. Oh, how much wiser we would be if by its holy light we found our way to our ever-

Its noty light we found our way to our ever-lasting home!

Then we do not read the Bible as we read other books. We read it perhaps four or five minutes just before we retire at night. We are weary and sleepy, so somnolent we hardly know which end of the book is up. We drop our eye perhaps on the story of Sampson and the foxes, or upon some genealogical table, important in its place, but stirring no more religious emotion than the announcement that somebody begat somebody else and he begat somebody else, instead of oppning the book and saying: "Now I must read for my immortal life. My eternal destiny is involved in this book."

How little we use common sense in prayer!

immortal life. My eternal destiny is involved in this book."

How little we use common sense in prayer! We say: "Oh, Lord, give me this, land "Oh, Lord, give me that," and "Oh, Lord, give me then," and "Oh, Lord, give me something else," and we do not expect to get it, or getting it, we do not know we have it. We have no anxiety about it. We do not watch and wait for its coming.

As a merchant, you telegraph or you write to some other city for a bill of goods. You say: "Send me by such express, or by such a steamer, or such a rail train." The day arrives. You send your wagon to the depot or to the wharf. The goods do not come. You immediately telegraph: "What is the matter with those goods? We haven't received them. Send them right away. We want them now, or we don't want them at all." And you keep writing and you keep telegraphing, and you keep sending your wagon to the depot, or to the express office, or to the wharf, until you get the goods.

In matters of religion we are not so wise as In matters of religion we are not so wise as

In matters of religion we are not so wise as that. We ask certain things to be sent from heaven. We do not know whether they come or not. We have not any special anxiety as to whether they come or not. We may get them and may not get them. Instead of a To'clock in the morning saving: "Have I got that blessing" at 12° clock monday, asking: "Have I got that blessing?" at 7° clock in the evening saying: "Have I received that blessing?" and not getting it, pleading, pleading—begging, begging—asking, asking until you get. Now, my brethren, is not that common sense? If we ask a thing from God, who has sworn by His eternal throne that He will do that which we ask, is it not common sense that we should watch and wait until we get it?

But I remark again: We want more com-

which we ask, is it not common sense that we should watch and wait until we get it?

But I remark again: We want more common sense in doing good. How many people there are who want to do good and yet are dead failures! Why is it? They do not exercise the same tact, the same ingenuity, the same stratagem, the same common sense in the work of Christ that they do in worldly things. Otherwise they would succeed in this direction as well as they succeed in the other. There are many men who have an arrogant way with them, although they may not feel arrogant. Or they have a patronizing way. They talk to a man of the world in a manner which seems to say: "Don't you wish you were as good as I am? Why, I have to look clear down before I can see you, you are so far beneath me." That manner always disgusts, always drives men away from the kingdom of Jesus Christ instead of bringing them in. When I was a lad I was one day in a village store, and there was a large group of young men there full of rollicking and with the they were in great third it soil to and without any introduction of the subject, And without any introduction of the subject, and while they were in great hilarity, said to one of them: "George, what is the first step of wisdom?" George looked up and said: "Every man to mind his own business." Well, it was a very rough answer, but it was provoked. Religion had been hurled in thereas though it were a bombshell. We must be adroit in the presentation of religion to the world.

world.

Do you suppose that Mary in her conversation with Christ lost her simplicity? Or that Paul, thundering from Mars Hill took the pulpit tone? Why is it that people cannot talk as naturally in prayer meeting and on religious subjects as they do in worldly circles? For no one ever succeeds in any kind of Christian work unless he works naturally. We want to imitate the Lord Jesus Christ, who haveled a room from the grays of the Sold want to imitate the Lord Jesus Christ, who plucked a poem from the grass of the field. We all want to initate him who talked with farmers about the man who went forth to sow, and talked with the fishermen about the drawn net that brought in fish of all sorts, and talked with the vine dresser about the idler in the vineyard, and talked with those newly affianced about the marriage supper, and vineyard, and talked with those newly affianced about the marriage supper, and talked with the man cramped in money matters about the two debtors, and talked with the woman about the yeast that leavened the whole lump, and talked with the shepherd about the lost sheep. Oh, we might rather even the stars of the sky and twist them like forget-me-nots in the garland of Jesus. We must bring everything to him—the wealth of language, the tenderness of sentiment, the delicacy of morning dev, the saffron of floating cloud, the tangled surf of the tossing sea, the bursting thunder guns of the storm's bombardment. Yes, every star must point down to him, every heliotrope guns of the storm some atoms. Les, every star must point down to him, every heliotrope must breath his praise, every drop in the summer shower must flash his glory, all the tree branches of the forest must thrum their music in the grand march which shall celebrate a world redeemed.

world redeemed.

Now, all this being so, what is the common sense thing for you and for me to do? What we do I think will depend upon three great facts. The first fact that sin has ruined us. It has blasted body, mind and soul. We want no Bible to prove that we are sinners. Any man who is not willing to acknowledge himself an imperfect and a sinful being is simply a fool and not to be argued with. We all feel that sin has disorganized our entire nature. That is one fact. Another fact is that Christ came to reconstruct, to restore, to revise, to correct, to redeem. That is a second fact. The third fact is that the only time we are sure Christ will pardon us is the present. Now, what is the common sense thing for us to do in view of these three facts? You will all agree with me to quit sin, take Christ and the superior of the superi

rrospect less and less and less.

The only aure time now—now. I would not talk to you in this way if I did not know that Christ was able to save all the people, and save thousands as easily as save one. I would not go into a hospital and tear off the bandages from the wounds if I had no balm to apply. I would not have the face to tell a man he is a sinner unless I had at the same time the authority of saying he may be saved. Suppose in Venice there is a Raphael, a faded picture, great in its time, bearing some marks of its greatness. History describes that picture. It is nearly faded away. You say: "Oh, what a pity that wonderful a picture by Raphael should be nearly defaced!" After a while a man comes up, very unskillful in art, and he proposes to retouch it. You say: "Stand off! I would rather have it just as it is; you will only make it worse." After a while therestcome an artist who was the equal of Raphael. He says: "I will retouch that picture and bring out all its original power." You have full confidence in his ability. He touches it here and there. Feature after feature comes forth, and when he is done with the picture it is complete in all its original power. Now God impressed his image on our race, but that image has been defaced for hundreds and for thousands of years, getting fainter and fainter. Here comes up a divine Raphael. He says: "I can restore that picture." He has all power in heaven and on earth. He is the equeal of the One who made the picture, the image of God in our soul. He touches this sin and it is gone, that transgression and it disappears, and all the defacement vanishes, and "where sin abounded grace doth much more abound." Will you have the restoration? I am well persuaded that if I could by a touch of heavenly pathos in two minutes put before you what has been done to save your soul, there would be an emotional tide overwhelming. "Manma," said a little child to her mother when she was being put to bed at night, "manma, what makes your hand so scarred and twisted and unlike othe

or you. By His stripes yo are healed.

DY VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT of the circuit court of the United States for the morthern district of Georgia in Tavor of the plaintiff in the following stated case, towit:

The United States versus Thomas Barnes, Ezekiel Martin and Albert E. Sosebee, I have this day levied unon as the property of Albert E. Sosebee, surity, the following: Land lots numbers one hundred and sixty-three (163), one hundred and sixty-four (164), in eveventh (11th) district of Habersham county, Georgia, containing one hundred (100) acres, more or less, and will sell the same at pupilic outery before the courthouse door of Fulton et alty, in the bity of Atlanta and state of Georgia, on the first Toresiday in September next, within the legal hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, August 1st, 1889.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, August 1st, 1889, aug 5 d5tand mon

BY VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT of the district court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia in favor of the plaintiff in the following stated case, towit:

The United States versus John W. Moore and E. B. Moore,

The United States versus John W. Moore and E. B. Moore.

I have this day levied upon as the property of E. B. Moore, surety, the following: Land lot, number mue hundred and fifty-four (954), in the second (24) distric, and second (24) section containing forty (40) acres, more or less, in Milton country, Georgia, and will self the same at public outery before the contributes door of Fulton country, in the city of Atianta and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in September next, within the lead hours of sale.

J. W. NELMS, U. S. Morshal.

Dated at Atienta, Georgia, August 1st, 1880.

DY VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT of the district court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia, in sever of the plaintiff

By Virtue of A Fieri facias issued out of the district court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia, in, favor of the plaintiff in the following stated case, towit:

The United States versus John Berry, B. O. Monroe and J. M. Monroe.

I have this day levied upon as the property of B. O. Monroe, as one of the sureties, the following: Land lots, numbers nire hundred and five (995), nine hundred and six (996), nine hundred and six (996), nine hundred and eighteen (918), nine hundred and nineteen (919) in the first district and fourth section, Haralson county, Georgia, containing one hundred and fifty-two (152) acres, more or less. Also levied upon as the property of J. M. Monroe, one of the sureties, land lots, numbers eight hundred and forty (810), eight hundred and forty-two (842), eight hundred and forty-two (152) acres, more or less, and will sell the same at public outery before the courthouse door of Fuiton county, in the city of Atlanta and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in September next within the hours of legal sale.

J. W. NELMS, U. S. Marshal, Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, August 1st, 1889.

By Virtue Of A Fieri facias issued Out

DY VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT

DY VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT of the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia in favor of the plaintiff in the following stated care, towlit:
The United States versus Joseph Backus and W. L. Wright.

I have this day levied upon as the property of W. L. Wright, surety, the following: Land, lot-number one hundred and sxty-eight in eighth district and fifth section of Haralson county, Georgia, containing ninety-seven (97) acres, more or less, and will sell the same at public outery before the courthouse door of Fulion county, in the city of Atlanta and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in September next within the legal hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, August 1st, 1889, august 35t mon

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, August 1st, 1889.
augó dót mon

Dy Virtue Of A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED

out of the district court of the United States
for the northern district of Georgia in favor of the
plaintiff in the following stated case, to-wit:

The United States versus Thomas M. Still, Joshua

T. Shīlth, Jr., J. R. Moore and David A. L. Still:
J'Qave this day levied upon as the property of
Joshua T. Smith, Jr., surety, the following: Eighty
(80) acres of land in Walton county, Georgia, adjoining lands of Reese Hogan on the east, lands of
estate of Billy Smith on the north, lands of Wm.
Atchison on the west, lands of George Sylman on
the south, the place where Joshua T. Smith, Jr., resided/September 18th, 1887; and will sell the same at
public outery before the court house door of Fulton
county, in the city of Atlanta, and state of Georgia,
on the first Tuesday in September next, within
the legal hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, August 1st, 1889.

AUGUST STATE OF A ELEMI EACH S. ISSUED

aug5-d5t-mon

Note: The control of the United States for the northern district of Georgia in favor of the plaintiff in the following stated case, to-wit:

The United States versus John Backus and J. T.

The United States versus John Backus and J. T. Brown.

I nave this day levied upon the property of J. T. Brown, surety, the following: Land lots numbers thirty-five (35) and fifty-nine (59), containing four hundred and five (40.) acres, more or less, in the eighth (8th) district and fifth (5th) section of Haralson county Georgia; and will sell the same at public outcry, before the court house door of Fulton county, in the city of Atlanta, and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in September next, within the legal hours of sale.

J. W. NELMS, U. S. Marshal.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, August 1st 1889.

augo-644-mon!

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, August 18, 1859.

BY VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED
Out of the district court of the United States
for the northern district of Georgia in favor of the
following stated case, to-wit:
The United States versus Buck Brooks, F. M.
Mcore, A. O. Moore and D. P. Lusk.
Thave this day levied upon the property of D. P.
Lusk, surety, the following: Land lot number one
hundred and twenty-three (123) in the twentysecond district and second (2nd) sectlon of Chero kee
countr. Georgia, containing seventy (70) acres, more

second district and second (2nd) section of Chero kee countr. Georgia, containing seventy (70) acres, more or loss; and will sell the same at public outry before the court house door of Fulton countr, in the city of Atlanta, and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in September next, within the legal hours of saile.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, August 1st, 1889.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, August 1st, 1889.

augo-d5t-mon

Dy VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT

of the district court of the United States for
the northern district of Georgia in favor of the
plaintiff in the following stated case, to-wit:

The United States versus M. M. Sane, James L.
Healon and Henry Ward, Jr.

I have this day levied upon as the property of
James L. Healon, surely, the following: Land lots
numbers eight hundred and fifty-five (855), eight hundred and fifty-six (856), eight hundred and seventy-two (872), nine hundred and twenty-eight
(928), nine hundred and twenty-nine (929), nine
hundred and forty-three (943), nine hundred and
forty-four (944), ten hundred and one (1001), ten
hundred and first section of Lumpkin county, Georgia,
containing 210 acres, more or less; and will sell the
same at public outery before the court house door
of Fulton county, in the city of Atlanta, and state
of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in September next,
within the legal hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Ge., August 1st, 1889.

augo-d5t-mon

DY VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIUS ISSUED OUT

Dof the district court of the United States for
the northern district of Georgia in favor of the
plaintiff in the following stated case, to-wit:

The United States versus Charles C. Philipot and
Allen Philipot.

I have this day levied upon as the property of
Allen Philipot, surety, the following: Land lots
numbers ten hundred and forty s.x (1046), ten hunddred and forty-seven (1047), ten hundred and fortynite (1049), containing three hundred and theruity
(320) acres, more or less, in the twentieth (20th) district and third (3t) section of Haralsou county,
Georgia; and will sell the same at public outery before the court house door of Fuiton county, in the
city of Atlanta, and state of Georgia, on the first
Tuesday in November next, within the legal hours
of sale.

J. W. NELMS, U. S. Marshal,
Datedfat Atlanta, Ga., August 1st, 1829.

RY VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT

Datedat Allanta, Ga., August 1st, 1889.

Datedat Allanta, Ga., August 1st, 1889.

By Virtue of A Fieri Facias Issued Out of the district of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following stated case, towit:

The United States versus Jasper Winkles and William C. Wesson.

I have this day levied upon as the property of William C. Wesson, surety, the following: Land lots, numbers five hundred and thirty-four (534), forty acres: five hundred and innety-five (595), forty acres: six hundred and eleven (611), forty acres; six hundred and eleven (611), forty acres; six hundred and thirty-four (534), forty acres: six hundred and they four the county, Georgia, and will sell the same at public outery before the courthouse door of Fulton county, in the city of Allanta and state of Georgia on the first Tuesday in September next within the legal hours of sale.

J. W. NELMS. U. S. Marshal.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, August 1st, 1889, aug5 d5t mon

Cieorgia, Fulton Counte—Court NF U Ordinary, Chambers, August 3d. 1889—To the Heirs-at-Law of William Duncan, Duce ased, Who Reside Out of Said State: William Settlement of the existe of said deceased, you are hereby cited to be and appear at the next September term of said court, to be he'd on the first Monday in September next, as said application will then be heard and said final settlement made.

W. L. CALHOUN, and S. William Duray in September next, as said applicant on will then be heard and said final settlement made.

W. L. CALHOUN, and S. William Duray or the said second the said second the said second to the said second to will then be heard and said final settlement made.

W. L. CALHOUN, B. William Boute door in the Swilliam be sold before the court house door in the

as said application will then be heard and said final settlement made.

W. L. CALHOUN, aug 510 17 24 31

CHERIFF TAX SALES FOR AUGUST, 1889.

Will be sold before the court house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in August, 1889, within the legal hours of sale, the following property to wit; the same being sold under and by virture of fi fas issued by tax collectors for the county of Fulton against the parties named as their property for state and county tax for the years mentioned. Alot on an alley, in the third ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of parties unknown, part of land lot No. 5s. 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 40x95 feet more or less; as the property of Allen Brown to satisfy state and county tax fi fa, for the year 1886, issued by J. M. Wilson, T. C.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Cain street in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Staford and Jones, part of land lot No. 116, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ½ acre more or less, as the property of Annie Bennett to satisfy state and county tax fi fa, for the year 1886, issued by J. M. Wilson, T. C.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Chestnut stree; in the first ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of unknown parties, part of land lot No. 110, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x86 feet more or less, as the property of Allice Bellamy, colored, to satisfy state and county tax fi fa, for the year 1886, issued by J. M. Wilson, T. C.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Hilliard street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, being No.62 on said street, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one-eighth arce, more or less; as the property of Bomar and Richardson, part of land lot No. 35, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one-eighth arce, more or less; as the property of Bomar and Richardson, part of land lot No. 55, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one-eighth arce, more or les

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Butler street, in the 6th ward of Atlanta, adjishing the property of McKey and Lee, part of land lot No.—, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga. containing 25x110 feet, more or less; as the property of Thomas A. Clarke, to satisfy state and county tax B. fa. for the year 1886, issued by J. M. Wilson, T. C.
Also, at the same time and place, riot on Fort street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Massa and Ellis, part of land lot No.—, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing three-sixteenths acres, more or less; as the property of 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing three-statenths acres, more or less; as the property of Max Chappell estate, to satisfy state and county tax fi. fas, for the year 1886, issued by J. M. Wilson, T. C. Also, at the same time and place, a lot op Harris street, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Bird and George, part of land lot No. 78 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x140 feet, more or less; as the property of J. R. Adcock, to satisfy state and county tax fi. fa. for the year 1885, issued by W. A. Powell, T. C. Also at the same time and place, a lot in the city

Adocok, to satisfy state and county tax fl. fa. for the year 1885, issued by W. A. Powell, T. C.

Also at the same time and place, a lot in the city of Atlanta, in block No. 3, land lot 88, 14th district, Fulion county, Georgia, commencing 160 feet south of southeast corner of Crowell and Eades streets, thence east 160 feet, south 50 feet, west 100 feet, south 50 feet, levied on as the property of George Camack to satisfy a stale and county tax fl. fa. for the year 1886, issued by J.M. Wisson, T. C.

Also at the same time and place, a lot in the city of Atlanta, commencing 100 feet east of southeast corner Magnolia and Davis streets, running cast 43 feet, thence south 100 feet, west 43 feet, north 100 feet to beginning point, same being part of land lot 83, 14th district, Fulion county, Georgia, levied on as the property of Elizabeth Burg to satisfy a state and county tax fl. fa. for the year 1886, issued by J. M. Wilson, T. C.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Williams and Linden streets, in the 5th ward, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., adjoining property of Schmidt, and containing 22x92 feet, more or less; levied on as the property of Mrs. Fannic Amis to satisfy state and county tax fl. fa. for the year 1885, issued by W. A. Powell, T. C.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Cox.

and county tax fl. fa. for the year 1000, 1000 A. Powell, T. C. Also at the same time and place, a lot on Cox street, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, being in the fourth ward, and part of land lot 47, and 14th district said county, containing 44 by 125 feet, more or less; levied on as the property of

125 feet, more or less; levied on 'as the projerty of Frank M. Boggus to satisfy a state and county tax p. fa. for the year 1885, issued by W. A. Powell, T. C. Also at the sume time and place, a lot on Highland avenue and Sampson street, in the fourth ward of city of Atlanta; Fulton county, Georgia, and part of land lot 19, 14th district, said county, containing ½ are, more or less; levied on as the property of Benjamin F. Bigham to satisfy a state and county tax ft. fa. for the year 1885, issued by W. A. Powell, T. C.

tax fi. fa. for the year ISSO, Issued by W. A. Powell, T. C.
Also at the same time and place, a lot on Lucy street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Coker and Cook, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x120 feet more or less. As the property of W. A. Bonnell to satisfy a state and county tax fi. fa. for the year 1857—issued by J. M. Wilson, T. C.
Also at the same time and place, a lot on Jackson street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Creushaw and an alley, part of land lot No. 47, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 140x165 feet more or less. As the property of Howell C. Erwin, to satisfy a state and county tax fi. fa for the year 1887—issued by J. M. Wilson, T. C.

in fa for the year 1887—issued by J. M. Wilson, T. C. Also at the same time and place, a lot No. 165, fronting on Green and Pope ferry road, adjoining the property of the Hilldale farm, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 2014; acres more or less. As the property of Mis. Eliza T. Coniey, to satisfy state and county tax fi. fa. for the years 1885, 1886, 1887—issued by tax collector of Fulton county, Also at the same time and place, a lot on Decatur and Boulevard street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Adams and Hill, part of land lot No. 45, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 45x85 text more or less. As the property of A. C. King to satisfy state and county tax fi. fa. for the year 1886—issued by J. M. Wilson, T. C.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Frazler street in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Clarke, Harle and Olfield, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x100 feet more or less. As the property of Berry Lumpkin, colored, to satisfy state and county ax fi fa for 1888, issued by H. A. Boynton, T. C.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Sherman street, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Israel and Rucker, part of land lot No. 83, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing fox100 feet more or less. As the property of D. N. Martin to satisfy a state and county tax fi. fa. for 1888, issued by H. A. Boynton, T. C.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Fatual and Markham streets, in the 1st word of Atlanta adjoining the property of Grand for the fature of all and fature, adjoining the property of Sead, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one-dourth acre more or less. As the property of Chice Parsons estate, to satisfy a state and county tax fi. fa. for 1883, issued by H. A. Boynton, T. C.

Also at the same time and place, a lot on Fature of Fulton county, Ga., containing the property of Read, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Also at the same time and place, a lot No. 165,

years 1887, 1888, issued by Wilson, r. C., and boynton, T. C.
Aiso at the same time and place, a certain tract or parcel of land, beginning at the south-east corner of Augusta and Haygood avenue, thence easterly along Augusta avenue 409 feet, thence southerly 726 feet, thence westerly to Haygood avenue 520 feet, thence northerly along Haygood avenue 674 feet, to the beginning point, containing eight acres, more or less, and being part of land lot No. 15, 14th district, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga.—levied on as the property of William M, Pendleton to satisfy a state and county tax 3 fa for the year 1868, issued by H. A. Boynton, T. C.
L. P. THOMAS, Sheriff.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTing and known as Foster & Cummings as agents
of the Gerke Brewing Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. F. Cummings assumes all Habilities and is anthorized to collect all
outstandings of the late firm.

HELP WANTED-MALES.

I MMEDIATELY, SEVERAL YOUNG MEN OR Ladies to learn Telegraphy and prepare for offices; 550 to \$100 monthly. Address Railway Telegraph I. Co., 10 Carondelst street, New Orleans, La. sun mon, august 4 5, 11 12, 18 19, 25 26

WANTED—AN HONEST, AMBITIOUS MAN
for a permanent position, with an old established firm as their representative in his own State,
Salary increased with experience. Reference required. Manufacturer, Lock Box 1583, N. Y.
aug5—4t mon

W ANTED-6 BRICKI AYERS AT TRACY CITY.
Tenn., on the mountain. Wages \$3.50 per day.
Two months' work. None but workmen need apply. Henry Bros.

WANTED—ONE FIRST CLASS STRIPER ON Wagons, Good area and a steady job to the right man. Blount / B. L. Rast Foint, Ga. 6t

WANTED—A FIST LASS STOVE REpairer. Steady jog right man, White man only, Hunnicutt & Fillugras. WANTED—\$25 WEEKLY, REPRESENTATIVE, male or female, in every community. Goods staple; household necessity; sell at sight; no pedding; salary paid promptly, and expenses advanced. Full particulars and valuable sample case free, We mean just what we say; address at once. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass. June 3 d5m

June 3 dSm

Overseers Wanted Everywhere AT

home or to travel. We wish to employ a reliable person in your county to tack up advertisements and show eards of Electric Goods. Advertisements to be tacked up everywhere on trees, fences and turnpikes, in conspicuous places, in town and country in all parts of the United States and Canada. Steady employment; wages \$2.50 per day; expenses advanced; no talking required. Local work for all or part of the time. Address with stamp, Emory & Co., Managers, 241 Une street, Cincinnati, Ohio. No attention paid to postal cards.

may 19 3m

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALES FIRST-CLASS MILLINER WANTS FOSITION to reliable house, will take engagement for the coming season or the inverse Milliner, care Constitution.

WANTED-AGENTS. W ANTED EVER TO TO HAVE THE greatest inventions the age. Only cost half cent per hour to run. Send stamp for circular to the Self-Heating Elet Iron Co., Cleveland. O. 3t A GENTS WANTED ON SALART, 275 PER.

A month and expenses paid any active man or woman to sell our goods by sample and live at home. Salary paid promptly and expenses in advance. Full particulars and sample case free. We mean just what we say. Address Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

A TWO HORSE BARD ENGINE FOR SALE
cheap. Atlanta For sying Co., 36 S. Broad street, Atlanta.

FOR SALE—ONE 40 HORSE ERIE ENGINEAND one 50 horse steel boiler. Both in perfect order, and only sell them because their capacity is too light for our business. Call or address John M. Green, rooms 22, 23 and 24 Gate City National Bankbuilding. EDUCATIONAL.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY, CORN-wall-on Hudson, Col. C. J. Wright, B. S., A. M. Supt.; B. F. Hyatt, Comd't of Cadets. June11-78; BOARDERS WANTED.

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARD AT 26 and 28 North Forsyth street. The best accommodations. PERSONAL.

LIGHTNING RODS ERECTED AND REPAIRED.

DIVORCES—A. GOODRICH, ATTOKNEY AT law, 124 Dearborn street, Chicago; edvice free; 21 years' experience; business quietty and legally transacted.

MONEY TO LOAN MONEY TO LOAN BALL ESTATE BY PRI-vate party. No delad expense or commission. Address 271, this office. \$2,000 on ON TIME OR CITY REAL stops. Address M. F. drawe. V, city.

\$100,000 TO LOAN AT 8 PER cent. No commissions charged on city property. Splended line of all kinds real estate for sale. Call to see us. West & Goldsmith. Smith.

CEVEN PER CENT INTEREST AND NO COMmission on loans of \$5,000 to \$25,000; Atlanta
property. C. P. N. Barker, room 32, Trader's bank.

MONEY AT EIGHT PER CENT AND NO COM-missions on central Atlanta property. Also-farm loans in adjoining counties. Samuel Barnett, 1948. Broad st. WANTAL-HOUSES, ROOMS ETC WANTED-TO RENT 6 or 7 room house north side preferred. Address "C" care Con-

FOR RENT-HOUSES COTTAGES . TOR RENT-NEAR MARIETTA, GA., IN A beautiful location, near Kennesaw mountain, house containing II noms, mourn conveniences.

FOR SALE-MISCE-LLANEOUS. LIGHTNING RODS NO HOUSE HAS EVER been struck with a said coper cable rod as put on by F. E. Ladd & C. A. S. 60 Peachtree street.

FOR SALE_REAL ESTATE. TIMBER LAND-30, to ACRES YELLOW PINE virgin timber, \$1.10 acre. Aubrey and Mcewen, Cartersville, Ga.

Pryor Street, Kimball House.

SPECIAL INVESTMENT BARGAINS.

3 3-room cottages each lot 32x125, now rented to good white tenunts for \$7.50 each in advance, \$1,750 each. This pays 15% per cent. Must be taken this

week.

A large vacant lot on Jackson, and nicely shaded lot on Wheat, east of boulevard, must be sold. You can double your money. Call for price,
We have It acres in West End which will pay 200 per cent in 12 months.

Purchasers of lots at our Arlington Heights sale are preparing to build several nice cottages. Special inducements to others wishing lots of which to build at once.

Bring in your property if you want it sold; J. H. Mountain; Manager. Robert Miller, Treasurer.

WANTED-REAL ESTATE. WANTED 100 CRES I A BODY, ON RAIL-road, not more and miles from Atlanta; must lie well. Give des Hon, location and price.

NOTICEOFDISSOLUTION P EXISTING BETWEEN THE COPARTNE HIE COPARTN

the undersign under tyle of is this day dis ved by minual of authorized sealest all accounts business in the continued by under p siyle of John Ryan's Sor Atlanta, Ga., August 1st, 1889.

STEP! phen A. Ryan STEPHEN A. I.YAN, JOHN F. RYAN.

ATLANTA AND FLORIDA R. R. CO. Time table No. 20. Taking effect Sunday May 19th, 1889.

Leave Atlanta.

7:00 a. m. train starts from A and F. yard. Passengers for this train take Pryor street dummy line.
*Daily. †Leave Allanta Moudays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Arrive at Atlanta Tuesdays, Thurdays and Saturdays.

T. O. TROY, General Sup's.

on Elders in Screven—Some Successful mers—The County Tax Returns—The ind"in Jack White's Papers

"Find" in Jack White's Papers.

Mr. Geo. W. Howard, foreman of work on the grounds of the Confederal home near Atlanta, has four veterans at work under him whose history deserve brief mention: Miks Warren Ciarke enlisted in Company "C," 21st Georgia Volunteers, Colonel Mercer and Lieutenant-Colonel Hooper from Atlanta—his company was the Atlanta Volunteers. He was in Dole's brigade under Ewell, Early and Jackson and was in service four years and was wounded three times, viz: At 2nd Manasses and Newborn and Starsburg, Va., where he was captured and confined at Point Lookout until the surrender. He was in near an hundred pitched battes and today enjoy fair health. He had three brothers killed in Virginia and one at Chickamanga and his father and a brother was killed in the Transmissippi. Thus he is the only survivor out of eight who fought for the lost cause. One of his Transmissippi. Thus he is the only account of eight who fought for the lost cause. One of his wounds is through the left thigh and one through the hips and one through the body. He lives now near Constitution and has a family and is a farmer and fifty-three years old,

Oliver P. Woodliff, of company "E" 14th Georgia regiment, Captain Lester, A. V. Brumby, colonel commanding, Ed Thomas's brigade; Pender's division, A. P. Hill's corps. He was in nine pitched battles and was wounded at Seven Pines. He lives near the East Tennessee shops and is forty-five years old, and is homeless. He was captured at Spotswood C. H. and imprisoned at Fort Deleware six months ***

John R. Click was in company "D" 33d Tennessee regiment, Steahl's brigade, Choamam's division; Hardee's corps. He was in about twen-ty-four pitched battles and was wounded at Perry-ville, Ky., October 9th, 1863, in two places, viz.; the hips and through the right shoulder. He is six rips and through the right shoulder. He is six feet four inches high, forty-six years old, weighs 200 pounds, and is a powerful man physically. Has cut and split 500 rails in a day, and cut and split and corded up six cords four foot wood. He lives near Constitution, and has a large family (home, less.) He is a native of Weakly county, Tenn. His captain was Smith, and colonel Jones.

Paul Jones was a lieutenant in the company Click served in. He was captured at Perryville and confined at Camp Dougless, six months until exchanged. He was considered the best man in the 33d Tennessee regiment of volunteers, army of Tennessee, and has jumped forty-four feet at one

George W. Howard enlisted as a private in company B. Lamar Guards, 19th regiment South Carolina Volunteers—Captain Thomas P. Shaw's company, Colonel A. J. Lythgoe's regiment, Manicompany, Colonel A. J. Lythgoe's regiment, Mani-gault's brigade, Wither's division, Polk's corps, army of Tennessee. This regiment was made up of six companies from old Edgefield district, and three companies from Abbeville, and one from Sumter district, South Carolina, and was the only regiment, except the 10th South Carolina, that served the entire war in the western army. Mr. Howard was promoted to corporal, and put on the color guard of the 19th South Carolina Volunteers. On the arduous march through Kentucky he was captured by the 4th Ohio (McCook's cavalry) near Perryville before he was fifteen years old. At Chiekamauga he had five messmates killed. In front of Atlanta, on the 22d of July, 1864, one of his liqutements, John C. Shaw, was killed by a sharpshooter a mile away. Being a minor, he was dis charged; and it would seem he ought to have been satisfied with army life, but he returned to South Carolina and re-enlisted in the Washingto South Carolina and re-enlisted in the washing-ton Light Artillery, of Charleston, S. C., and saw bard service until the surrender under General J. E. Johnston in North Carolina. Mr. Howard was the youngest soldier in his company or regiment, and perhaps the youngest soldier who saw three and one-half years active service in or about Atlanta at this time. He has two paroles, and his Joe Johnston silver dollar pald bim the day he surrendered money cannot buy. He removed to Warren county, georgia, and married, where he has lived fifteen years. He is the youngest of five brothers, all of whom served full terms in the confederate service in different companies. Singular to say, though they were all in different parts of the army, they are still living, though two of them were wounded W. S. Howard, lived to be ninety-six years old and was a soldier in the war of 1812, and years old and was a solder in the war of 1812, and was the last survivor of Captain John M. Miller's company of South Carolina troops in said war. Hob. A. L. Miller, of Perry†ts a srandson of the said Captain Perry.

For sometime past bad blood has been be tween some of the members of Bethel colored church, of Americus, and their pastor, Rev. Mun-son. The parson had held full sway over the church ever since the noted Jasper Strong was detironed, and the mere mention of calling another pleacher brought forth the indignation of the jarson and his followers. On account of differing with them, two deacons and two common everynight last week a conference was held, when the question of calling another preacher was brought up. This was the signal for a general melee, and could only be stopped by sending for the police, come only be stopped by sending for the police, who soon arrived and settled the question that night, as it was getting along towards the small hours. However, another meeting was called the next night, when the scenes of the previous evening were repeated. The mayor has threatened to close the doors of the church if the furs is not stopped. Just how the matter stands at present is hard to the earther who are the person's friends. hard to state, as those who are the parson's friends hold the fort while his enemies are kept out. Dur-ing the time the brethren and sistren were swinging corners the other night, some evil-disposed person tapped the parson on the head, which caused him to sit for awhile and watch the ball.

There was a grand meeting at Roswell Wednesday night, July 31st, in the interest of the Good Templar's order. Rev. M. J. Cofer, grand chief Templar of Georgia, delivered the address of the occasion, and organized a lodge of Good Templars with sixty-three charter members. The membership includes many of the leading citizens of Roswell. Other lodges are to be instituted at an early day. The order seems to be taking on new life in many parks of Georgia. On Friday night a very enthusiastic meeting was held at the Fifth very enthusiastic meeting was held at the Fifth Baptist church, Atlanta, looking to the organiza-tion of a lodge of Good Templats in the eastern part of the city. Mr. B. B. Smith, special deputy, has thirty-six names on the application for a charter. Tonight Georgia Lodge No. of Atlanta, will have a public installation of officers. A most interesting programme has been prepared.

The Dixon brothers, who have a very extensive plantation in the Lake Iamonia region, brought in the first bale of new cotton to Thomas-ville Saturday. It was bought by Messrs. Mitchell & McIntyre. The bale was packed in the old jute

The first consignment of new cotton bagging was received in Tuomasville by Messrs. Mitchell & MoIntyre.

President Lovejoy, of the South Georgia college, has secured the services of Captain A. G. Miller, of South Carolina, to take charge of the military department of the Thomasville college. Captain Miller graduated with first honors from the Citadel academy, of Charlesion, and comes with high recommendation by General Johnston, superintendent of the academy, and others.

If the present rate of putting up new buildings continues, Brunswick will have no vacant

Mrs. T. H. Shockley, of Marietta, has a rare geranium plant that has eight different colors of flowers in bloom upon it. It is a very fine plant, and is admired by all who have seen it.

Many young farmers often get discouraged when their crops don't turn out as abundantly as they expected, and talk of abandoning farming; but there lives in Cobb county, an aged coupie who were married in 1828, belong to the Primitive Baptist church, who have been farming all their lives and are still at it, making a good living. The husband is 84 and the wife is 85. They have raised nine children and the farm has been their main source for support. They are doing well, are healthy and robust.

Mr. J. M. Arrington, the efficient tax receiver of Polk county, reports the amount of tax-able property in that county is \$2,355,045, an increase of \$152,537 over last year.

The taxable property in Lowndes county, as shown by the tax returns, has increased \$167,286

over last year. This has been about the ratio of increase for the last six or seven years.

Brooks county is \$133,795 richer than she was this time last year. This is the showing made by the tax digest recently compiled. The total amount (of taxable property returned this year is \$2,539,921, against \$2,406,126 for 1888.

The tax digest of Clay county shows an aggregate of \$1,020,134 for 1889, against \$950,444 for 1888, making an increase of \$69,690.

Captain Clark, of Catoosa, has sold over \$1,000 worth of beeves this year, off of a \$1,000 farm, and has put up grass and clover enough besides to winter 100 heat of stock. How is that for the stock business? There is more money to be made in raising grass, clover and slock than in any other way on the farms in this section, besides the labor required is more pleasant and less laborious.

Ex-Governor W. D. Simpson. chief justice of the supreme court of South Carolina, has been spending some time at Porter Springs, on a visit to his sister, Mrs. H. P. Farrow.

Mormon elders have been preaching and Mormon elders have been preaching and scattering tracts in Screven county, and men and women were invited to go to Utah, all expenses being paid and \$3 a day offered until the convert finds something to do. This leads the Sylvania Telephone to declare that such "emigrant agenis" are subject to a tax of \$500 under the state laws, but as these wretched elders have nothing to levy on, the Telephone suggests a pine log and trace-chain in vindication of the decency of the community.

Several days ago a report was put in circulation through the columns of the Griffin News and Sun about the finding of \$65,000 in cash by the administrators of the estate of A. J. White. The find turns out to be \$7,000 in Confederate bonds and the balance in the same, now worthless money.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.

A Beautiful Silver Canteen Presented io Miss Milly Thompson.

Macon, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—The Hawkins Zouaves have left Macon thoroughly delighted with their visit. This morning Judge Langham and wife and Mr. R. H. Jackson went to Atlanta, where they will stop a day and then visit Charleston, after which they will go to Savannah and sail for the north. Mr. W. L. Thompson, wife and daughters, Messrs. R. M. Alberts and J. M. Richards left this morning for Savannah and they will sail tomorrew for New York. The Zouaves say they will always entertain the kindest feelings for the hospitable people of Macon.

This morning when the Zouaves went to pay their board and that of their ladies at the Hotel Lanier, for several days, they were surprised to be informed that the accountlhad already been settled. The Macon Volunteers had done that graceful act as a parting contesty. The Zouaves were overwhelmed at the hospitality.

The following incident has not before appeared in print: At the reception tendered the Zouaves on Friday night by the Volunteers at their armory to the Zouaves, Lieutenant J. E. Wells, in behalf of the company, presented to Miss Milly Thompson, one of the northern visitors, a bandsome silver canteen with her name engraved thereon and the monogram "M. V.," in letters of gold, as a souvenir of the occasion. The presentation was quite a surprise to the young lady, but she received it in a very graceful and charming manner.

President Candler Preaches - Interesting Children's Service.

Macon, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—This merning was sultry and hot, but this afternoon refreshing showers fell, cooling the atmosphere delightfully. The day has been exceedingly duly.

phere delightfully. The day has been exceedingly dull.

The leading church event today was the sermon this morning at the Mulberry Street Methodist church by President Warren Candler, of Emory college. The able and eloquent divine had a large congregation to hear him, and all were charmed with the preacher and his discoutse.

This afternoon the Sabbath school exercises at Centenary were of an unusually interesting character. A number of the very little ones contributed songs and recitations appropriate to the lesson. The exercises were greatly enjoyed.

late, since the dummy line has been run-Of late, since the dummy line has been running, Crump's park has been quite a favorite resort on Sundays, but many were unable to visit there today, as only one motor was in operation on the entire system, including the Huguenin Heights branch. The other two motors are in the shop undergoing repairs. The dummy has not been in operation long enough to cause so severe a breakdown in the motors, if they had not been handled so badly in the beginning by inexperienced engineers. It is said that the company has three new light motors on the way to Macen from the north, and that rapid and excellent service will soon be rendered.

Police Inspection.

Macon, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Chief Kenan inspected Lieutenant Woud's squad of patrolmen today, and they stood a perfect in-spection. The chief did not like the scratched spection. The chief did not like the scratched appearance of the club of Officer Long, and commented thereon. Officer Long explained that the scratches were made today in arresting a very turbulent citizen who was quite drunk and disorderly, an lit required five policemen to get him to the barracks. In the scuttle Officer Bonner 10st a plain gold ring which he is very anxious to recover. is very anxious to recover.

Macon, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]— Chief Kenan received a lettler today from Mr. Johnson, of Sandersville, complaining that his son, Dawson Johnson, should have been arrested in Macon while on a visit to relatives, on the charge of vagrancy. The chief replied that there was no such name as Dawson Johnson ou the police docket, and that Mr. Johnson must have been misinformed as to his son's arrest. If he was docketed it was under an assumed name.

Condensed Items. Macor, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—A circular has been received in Macon from Hubbard, Price & Co., addressed to the cotton trade, stating Price & Co., addressed to the cotton trade, stating that the meeting called for August 15th at White Sulphur Springs for the purpose of forming an American cotton dealers' association has been postponed until some time in the early spring of 1890, and to hold it then at Atlanta.

Ex-Conductor Neil Lavender, of the East Tennessee railroad, is still in jail. It was thought that when his bond was reduced to \$300 he would be promptly released. His father was informed a few days ago that the bond had been reduced, and his arrival is expected at any time from Chattanooga, where he holds the position of yardmaster of the East Tennessee road.

expected at any time from Chattanooga, where he holds the position of yardmaster of the East Tennessee road.

The Southwestern railroad officials say the water-melon season is nearly over. It is not expected that many more shipments will be made. The Southwestern is said to have handled over twenty-eight hundred cars and claims to have given good service and general satisfaction.

President W. H. Virgin of the Capital bank, and family have gone to Tallulah Falls.

Mr. A. B.F. Watkins, the cotten buyer, has changed hase from Mr. W. H. Snowden, and is now with the Bibb Manufacturing company.

Mr. George W. Shackelford, the well known detective, left Macon today to establish the headquarters of his agency at Atlants. They have formerly been in Macon. The Macon office will be operated as a branch. Detective Wilson will continue with Detective Shackelford.

Alderman Dannenberg, wife and danghter are now in Paris. They will not return to Macon until October.

Mrs. John C. VanSyckel has gone to Clinton, New Mrs. John C. VanSyckel has gone to Clinton, New Mrs. John C. VanSyckel has gone to Clinton, New Mrs. John C. VanSyckel has gone to Clinton, New Mrs. John C. VanSyckel has gone to Clinton, New Mrs. John C. VanSyckel has gone to Clinton, New Mrs. John C. VanSyckel has gone to Clinton, New Mrs. John C. VanSyckel has gone to Clinton, New Mrs. John C. VanSyckel has gone to Clinton, New Mrs. John C. VanSyckel has gone to Clinton, New Mrs. John C. VanSyckel has gone to Clinton.

now in Paris. They will not return to Macon until October.

Mrs. John C. VanSyckel has gone to Clinton, New Jursey, to visit relatives.

Judge R. F. Lyon sailed yesterday from Savannah for New York.

Attorney-General Clifford Anderson and family have gone to Clarisaville.

The heatons will have a big excursion to Beach. Haven tomorrow.

When the delegation from the Chicago board of trade and exchanges reach Mrson Tuesday they will be ton fred an excursion down the Georgia. Southern ad Florida road. The committee of the Macon board of trade will receive and royally entertain this visitors during their stay in Macon.

Maysville's Growth.

Maysville, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—
Maysville is one of Georgia's youngest cities,
having been incorporated only five years. It
is pleasantly situated on the Northeastern railroad, eighteen miles from Gainesville and
twenty-six from Athens, in two counties. The
county line of Jackson and Banks passes
through the town. The surface of the country on which the town is built is undulating.
The dwellings nestle in the midst of flowers
and shrubbery, exhibiting much refinement
and taste. There are three churches—Baptist,
Methodist and Presbyterian—having comfortable church edifices of sufficient capacity to
accommodate the present needs of the city,
each having excellent pastors. Maysville's Growth.

THE DEER CHASE:

THE HOUNDS IN THE COOLAWAREE

Slender Snakes Never Poisonous - More Dan-gerous Than the Rattler - An Alarming Experience.

ALBANY, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—The other day at the Wimberly plantation, there was heard the music of hounds in full cry, and directly out from the swamp of the Coolawahee came three deer, running for life, closely followed by a pack of hounds. No one knew from wheree the door had come, to knew from whence the dogs had come, to whom they belonged, or how long they had been following the deer in the Coolawaliee swamp. There were no hunters following the hounds. It could not be discovered whether the dogs, upon their own account, had started upon the trail of the deer or had been put upon their track by hunters whom they had distanced and eluded, leaving them far behind somewhere in the shadowed fastnesses of the swamp. On came

THE DEER AND THE DOGS in a wild dash, awaking the echoes and making a stirring picture. Soon they were out of sight. At Primus Jones's place they came on by the pear orchard. Mr. Jones, stating that he could have killed one or

more of them had he had his gun.
At the Robert Slappey plantation they dashed through the fields. A negro who was ploughing saw them coming. He unhitched his plow and mounting his mule put off in pursuit. The deer and their pursuers separa ted here. The negro put off after one of them which was followed by five hounds. He had a cur dog with him. He set his dog upon the deer. It caught and brought it to a stop. It was by this time surrounded by the quintette The negro leaped from his mule and with a singletree managed to kill the deer. The dogs which had made such a noble chase were taken care of.

SLENDER SNAKES NEVER POISONOUS. "Did you know," said Mr. Seaborn Jones the other day, "that the slender snakes sit never poisonous and that they lay eggs?
The thick and deadly snakes bring forth their young and swallow them when danger threatens. I once saw a large meccasin lying upon a rock near a water gin where I worked. As I ap proached it it make a strange chirping nois and I saw innumerable small creatures leapappeared it plunged into the water. When I went home I told the folks that I had seen a snake awallowing quantities, what appeared to be, insects. They explained that it was only housing its young.'

MORE DANGEROUS THAN THE RATTLER.

"There is a species of serpent more deadly than the rattlesnake," he continu that warmed up upon the subject of snakes." "It frequents old logs and rotton timber, is pure white surrounded by scarlet rings, and is known as the thunder snake.

"You often hear of the charming powers of snakes. I can certainly believe in them. Once I was standing at the base of an old dead tree waiting for the approach of some game, I hap bened to glance upward. Within six inches of my face I encountered the eyes of a large snake fastened directly upon mine while their owner was slowly and noiselessly sliding down the tree towards me. I shall never forget the terrible expression of that serpent's eyes nor their singular fascination. With an exclamation of horror I fell backwards and lay prone upon the earth. The snake foiled of its prey, turned and began slowly ascending the dead tree, its sinuous folds curving around it When I had partially recovered from my sing ular experience, I grasped my gun, and rising succeeded in putting an end to the serpent's

AN ALARMING EXPERIENCE.

"I had quite as alarming experience with a rattler," remarked a young gentleman who had listened to the above recital. "I was standing at the edge of a pond waiting for the appearance of some gannetts. Suddenly I heard an alarmed exclamation from a negro who accompanied me. Looking around I saw right at my feet a large rattlesnake coiling up to strike. I had been too much engrossed in watching for the game to even hear his deadly rattle, which was shaking vigorously. I took my gun and blew its head off.

"Once I was riding Mr. John Stephens's hunting pony, and going at a furious gait. Right AN ALARMING EXPERIENCE.

"Once I was riding Mr. John Stephens's hunting pony, and going at a furious gait. Right ahead of me I noticed two baleful eyes shining out from under the foliage of an overhooging tree. A large snake was coiled around a bending limb and watching me as I approached, It was directly in front of me. In a moment more it loomed up before me, or I upon if. At more it loomed up before me, or I upon it. At a given signal the trained pony relaxed its speed and I rolled off its back to the ground. The horns of the cavalry saddle struck the snake and knocked it from its perch. Grasping a stout stick I attacked it. It made furious and angry leaps at me, but I managed to kill it."

ous and angry leaps at me, but I managed to kill it."

A QUEER DOG.

Mr. J. T. Davis, of Albany, has a dog that seems to be fulfilling the prophecy of the lion and the lamb. She is of the pointer persuasion, and is nursing a fine lot of little pointers. A lot of pigs use the same yard with her, and one of them has adopted the habit of going to her for his lactal nourishment. She has never been known to refuse him, and, as he is larger than the puppies, he whips them off and cets the lion's share of the milk. Just how this mixture of the two races will turn out remains to be seen. Whether the pigs will be like the dogs, and suck eggs and point birds, or follow in the steps of his grandfathers and be in the mud, and hunt cracks in the fence, is a problem for the feture to solve. If he combines all the bad qualities of both, his owner will doubtless be sorry for his experiment of grafting animals.

A BIG CATAMOUNT.

"While coming to town today," said Mr. C. B. Avery, of Lee county, "I saw the largest catamount I ever came across. We were just four miles from Albany, at Ball's creek, where it makes a curve, just above the bridge. The animal was sitting in the middle of the road. As it turned and saw a wagon approaching it slowly loped off into the creek thicket. If I had had my dogs with me," continued Mr. Avery, "I could have had considerable sport at the expense of the catamount." A BIG CATAMOUNT.

A Huge Rattlesnake

A Huge Rattlesnake.

From the Fort Gaines, Ga., Advertiser.

On Friday last, while Mr. J. W. Sutlive was driving out in the country, he came across a monster rattlesnake in the act of crossing the road in front of his buggy. Stopping his team, he alighted, and procuring a fence rail dealt his snakeship a deadly blow. Jim says the rattler opened up a lively tune when he approached him with the rail. The snake measured five feet in length, and had ten rattles and a button.

A Badly Frightened Rat.

A Badly Frightened Rat.

From the Marion, Ga., Patriot,
Mr. J. F., Rushin was waked the other night
by a bright flash of light in his room, which
lasted but a second and went out. As the
light died away he heard a rat running like a
frightened quarterhorse. It seems that a match
had fallen on the hearth and the rat got hold
of it during the night and struck it. Mr.
Rushin is of the opinion now that a large per
cent of the fires which are termed incendiary
are the result of rats and matches. are the result of rats and matches.

The Biggest Yet.

The Diggest rec.

The Dahlonega, Ga., Signal.

W. H. Cook killed on last Tuesday morning one of the largest snakes of the season. He was three inches through and had two rattles and a button. His tushes were half an inch long and as large as cat claws. He found him near his home, on the Gainesville road, while classing up a furgin patch. clearing up a turnip patch.

Mrs. Arrendale killed a rattlesnakes pilot in

her garden a few days ago. It requires no flaming pictures, painted horses to adverting the Sweet Bouquet eigarettes. Their intrinsic value atone will advertise them. If you smake the of them you will want to smake another. Bup we in a pack for 5 cents. For sale everywhere.

DODGE TO SHOW UP. THE VARIED RESOURCES OF HER

SOIL AND CLIMATE.

Six Surrounding Countles to Unite in Grand Exhibition of Their Resources— The Work Going On.

AMOSKEAG, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—The resident of the Dodge County Fair association and his assistants have organized an exhibition than the same of hibition that will be a treat to the people of this section, and will open the eyes of not only our own citizens, but the entire state. They lave made arrangements for

A SIX-COUNTY EXPOSITION this fall, which will include Dodge, Laurens, Pulaski, Wilcox, Telfair and Montgomery counties, to be held at Eastman, on the grounds of the Dodge County Fair association. Work has been going on for several weeks, and a vast amount of improvement accom-plished; a half-mile track has been laid off, and when completed will have no superior in the state, and but few equals...
A LIBERAL PREMIUM LIST

will be out in a few days, that can be obtained by addressing the president, Dr. H. Fisher,

Eastman, Ga.

The directors of the Piedmont exposition and the state fair need feel no alarm, however, for our exposition will be so arranged as not to conflict with either, and we shall expect a del egation from both counties to our fair, for they will number many of our people among their guests when they are ready for business.

The success of our fair last year has led to this grand plan, and the inhabitants of

DODGE AND ADJOINING COUNTIES are spreading themselves to make this the most notable exhibition of the resources of this section ever witnessed, and the present outlook is that our greatest expectations

be realized. The crops in this locality were never finer, and the farmers are happy. From where I now sit I can see a field of cotton whose stalks are at least four feet high and covered with blooms that make the whole place look like an immense bed of mammoth flowers.

An immense bed of mammoth flowers.

THE SAWMILL BUSINESS,
which is the chief industry of this locality, is
very large, our mill having millions of orders
now in hand, and cutting and shipping over a
hundred thousand feet a day. If the present
press continues we will be forced to put in an
electric plant and run night and day, to sup
ply the demand that is forcing us to listen to
its wants.

its wants.

Many who have never visited the piney woods think the land is not fit for culture, but they are mistaken, as a glance at our thrifty and successful farmers will prove. THE FRUIT CROP

has been very large, and there is no better place in the south to grow it, than Dodge

has been very large, and the large place in the south to grow it, than Dodge county.

We had a heavy rain storm yesterday, during which lightning struck one of the houses in the colored quarters of the Amoskeag Lumber company, knocking weatherboarding into slivers, and prostrating an old woman who was in the house at the time. She was more scared than hurt, however, as an examination showed.

E. N. W.

The Censure of Colonel Fort.

The Censure of Colonel Fort.

From the Butler, Ga., Herald.

We think the Dougherty county alliance men did wrong when they passed resolutions condemning their neighbor, Colonel John P. Fort, for favoring the use of jute bagging. We will state in this connection that we are not personally acquainted with Colonel Fort, but we do know that he bears the character of a progressive farmer and of an honorable, high-toned gentleman.

We are ready to join with the alliance in denouncing the bagging trust, which, with no

nouncing the bagging trust, which, with no excuse but that of greed, robbed the farmers of the south last winter of the enormous sum of three to five millions of dollars. We hope of three to five millions of dollars. We had to see that and all other trusts that are wro to see that and all other trusts that are wrong destroyed, and we are ready to contribute our mite of aid to bring about a result so glorious. We think as our able contemporary, the Atlanta Journal, well says, that Colonel Fort is mistaken, but a man should not be denounced because he makes a mistake. If that were the rule—denunciation because of mistaken. rule—denunciation because of mistakes—we suppose there is not a man in the United States

suppose there is not a man in the United States who would not be denounced daily. We confess that we have some apprehensions as to the success of the experiment the abliance men are about to make; but the great good to be accomplished in the event of its success demands that the experiment should be made: and while we think it a duty of every farmer in the south to aid in the experiment, there are, perhaps, quite a number who agree with Colonel Fort, and are just as honest as those from whom they differ. Calling in question the motives of, and denouncing those who differ with us, will not in our judgin question the motives of, and denouncing those who differ with us, will not in our judgment aid the cause which we would be glad to see successful. Denunciation is not argument, and those who use it are generally losers.

Merchant Mills-Merchant Gins. A correspondent at Dewsville, Baker county, Georgia, furnishes the following paper read before

Georgia, furnishes the following paper read befor stonewall lodge by Mr. Curry. Its publication was requested by the lodge:

The attention of the writer has recently been directed to the beavy charges which are made against cotton in its journey from the field to the consumer. (In this article the loom or factory will be regarded the consumer.) The charges are called heavy. They are heavy compared to charges made against other great staples. Let the comparison be made between cotton and wheat. Here are the figures. Of course an average for a number of years must be taken; and as to figures, an approximation will suffice:

other great staples. Let the comparison be made between cotton and wheat. Here are the figures, Of course an average for a number of years must be taken; and as to figures, an approximation will suffice:

Wheat for a number of years has been selling in the northwest, where the bulk of the crop is produced, for about one dollar a bushel. A bushel is sixty pounds. One dollar per bushel is about one and two-thirds cents a pound. This is what the producer gets for it and this amount is net proceeds to the producer, for he is not required even to sack his wheat, but hauls it in bulk in his wagon to the mill. At the mill it is sampled, measured and delivered without charge to the producer. This wheat is taken by the miller at one and two-thirds cents per pound, is converted into flour, packed in barrels or secks and sold to merchants often a thousand miles away, who pay the freight on it and deal it to consumers at 55 and 56 a barrel. A barrel is 196 pounds. Five and a half dollars a barrel would be about two and three-fourths is one and ene-twelfth. This one and one-twelfth cents a pound. The diffurence between one and two-thirds and two and three-fourths is one and ene-twelfth. This one and one-twelfth cents a pound is all that wheat pays in its journey from the field to the mouth of the consumer. Take 500 pounds of wheat, (this amount is taken because it is the weight of a bale of cotton) and this total cost of buying, receiving, measuring, grinding, packing, shipping, handling, (by at least two parties) and transportation is a little less than \$5.42. (The fact that 500 pounds of wheat will not make \$500 pounds of whomat will not make \$500 pounds of thousand miles, in its passage is converted into flour, packed in sacks or barrels, passes through the lands of two owners, and pays out for all this service and transportation over the same distance, about \$14.00; or \$60 more than the same weight of wheat. Why is this difference? It cannot be in the articles themselves. It will hardly be claimed that wheat and fiour a

Gins."

Merchant flour mills have long been in operation. As was said above, wheat is bought in bulk from the producers, measured and stored without charge Milling by means of exquisite machinery is carred, to such perfection that at almost nominal cost wheat is turned into flour and packed into barrels on the producers which we have a marginal than a more as the private than a marginal than a more as the private than a mo wheat is turned into flour and packed into barrels or sacks, upon which are imprinted the name and location of the mill, together with the grade of the flour and weight of the package. These mills make contracts for months in advance, and the flour is shipped in the packages above des ribed without re-weighing and sampling. In a word the great mills take possession of the wheat crop. They are prepared to manufacture and handle it. It is placed in light, as e and cheap wrapping. They are able to hold or sell. There are few fluctuations in the proce. They sell to standing customers and supply them by the month or week. These facts experin how they can put flour on the market at the present

they can put flour on the market at the present price.

Why cannot cotton enjoy the advantage of a similar arrangement? Much of it is already hauled to public gins. Let the gins buy it in the seed, weigh it on the wagon and take possession. Who can doubt that in a short time raw cotton would be put up in as neat packages as cloth. The weight, grade, name and location of the gin would be imprinted outsch. Such packages would not be rolled in the mud, left on the cotton yards, etc. There would be no reweightings and resamplings, involving endless expense and loss.

Much more night be written, but it is hoved that capitalists especially oil mill men and public gin men who have means, will consider the matter here suggested it is believed bythe writer and by others to whom he has communicated these suggestions that the plan is perfectly lessible and that there is money in it for any one who may venture and millions for the suffering farmers. Just think of it! Give cotton the same showing with wheat and there will be a saving of \$8.58 a bale, or not less than forsy or fifty millions for the crop.

If there is any fallacy in the argument made here,

respectively. The season of the crop.

If there is any fallacy in the argument made here, or any error in figures or statements made, the writer will be gratified to have them shown. Numberiess objection will be raised but they can all be easily answered. As to law forbidding sale of seed cotton, every one knows it is a farce. It is hoped that what is here written will provoke discussion.

STUDY IN PERT.

An Amateur Photographer's Interesting Exhibit.

From the Brunswick, Ga., Times, Beware of the detective camera!

Yesterday morning an amateur photographer exhibited to a Times reporter a series of tweny-six photographs taken by him on St. Simons island during encampment week in June last. Most of them showed the counterfeit presentments of surf bathers on the beach in front of the Hotel St. Simons. A peculiarity about them was that in every case, except one, the upper part of the figure was blurred beyond recognition, while the feet

stood out in startling proportions.

By way of explanation the photographer the Baptists of north Georgia are

blurred beyond recognition, while the leet stood out in startling proportions.

By way of explanation the photographer said:

"I was a green hand with the camera, and somehow or other I couldn't make the thing work so as to take a perfect picture. But just look at these feet! They are large, but their outlines are perfect. Since the photographs have been in my possession, I have been making a study of feet. For instance, look here. You see this is a naked foot. It belongs to a young lady whose home is in Atlanta. These little bumps on the toes are corns. If you'll examine closely you'll observe that there are seventeen of them. Don't you know the young lady preferred sitting down to standing up? These corns were made by tight shoes. The unfortunate owner of the feet evidently belongs to that very large class of women, who, when they buy shoes, it their heads instead of their feet."

The reporter picked out a photograph which

their heads instead of their feet."

The reporter picked out a photograph which showed a pair of feet clad in slippers. "Whose are these?" he asked. "They belong to a Madison girl," was the reply. "You never saw feet more perfect. By-the-way, I wan't to call your attention to a discovery I've made. These are the feet of a blonde whose feet are ugly. They may be large, but they will be shapely. There's one small corn down there on that little toe, but it serves the same purpose a piece of black sticking-plaster serves on a white face—it brings out all latent beauties. The owner of these feet was one of the most popular belies at ithe Hotel St. Simons. She completely captured the hearts lof the Columbus Grands and Law told will be seen the

popular belies at ithe Hotel St. Simons. She completely captured the hearts lof the Columbus Guards; and, I am told, will become the wife of a member of that company in the fall."

Among the photographs was one which displayed an extremely handsome figure and feet just as perfect as Juno's. The reporter was sure that he had in his hand the picture of a charming Atlanta belie, or one of Macon. or charming Atlanta belle, or one of Macon, or one of Brunswick. "Who is this?" he in-quired. "Well, that mignt be Queen Victoria's quired. "Well, that mignt be Queen Victoria's youngest and handsomest granddaughter," was the reply, "but it isn't. That is a nurse who was at the Hotel St. Simon's with a prominent Atlanta family." The reporter witted.

The last photograph examined by the repor ter showed a pair of feet incased in tan-colored low-quartered shoes. "Whose are these?" he asked, expecting to hear the name of some famous belle. "Those," replied the photographer, "are the feet of an insurance agent. I think his name is Sheppard—Levi Sheppard, of Macor."

TO BURY JUTE.

The Farmers of Lincoln to Perform a Novel Ceremony.
Lincolnton, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—

The News announces a novel ceremony ahead. Messrs. P. J. Holliday & Co. have on hand a roll of jute bagging which was left over from last year. They propose to give it to the Lin-coln County Farmer's Alliance and let them bury it.

It is proposed to have a grand jubilee on that occasion and speeches from several prom-inent men of the alliance. The speakers will be selected and the announcement made in the future. The place will be at the courthouse and the time will be late in August. The exact date will be given next week.

A grave will be dug on the square son A grave will be dug on the square somewhere near the courthouse, and a real funeral with appropriate ceremonies will be gone through with. Pall-bearers will be selected for the occasion, and all who favor the use of jute bagging are expected to act as mourners. A picnic is to be included in the ceremonies and everybody is invited to attend and bring a well-filled basket.

There Will be Bagging Enough.

From the Toccoa, Ga., News. "I am afraid the cotton bagging business

will be a failure."
"How is that?" Well, only the West Point mill is manufacturing it, and that can't begin to make enough to wrap the cotton of Georgia."
"I thought other mills were making the cotton bagging."

"It hought other mins were making the cost ton bagging."

"No, they are not, and I hear they will not, giving as a reason that the cost of the ma-chinery will not warrant them in incurring the expense. It is even suggested that the jute trust has hired one of the mills not to manufacture the cotton

The above conversation between one of Carnesville's best business men and the editor Carnesvine's cost cusiness men and the enforcements startling information. If the rumor is true that certain mills have gone back on the alliancemen, the sconer the truth is known the better. The officers of the state alliance should publish the full facts; there should be no doubt about a matter of such immense importance. portance.

They Will Handle Both From the Quitman, Ga., Free Press.

From the Quitman, Ga., Free Press.

The merchants of Quitman, who handle bagging will keep both cotton and jute. The Free Press has interviewed about all of them on this subject and finds that they will all keep both. All of them express themsolves as in sympathy with the farmeos in the fight they are making against the jute trust, and are more than willing to unite with them in fighting it down, but find it impossible to get cotton cloth in sufficient quantity to meet the demands they will have for it. They will all give the cotton cloth preference and do all they can to get a supply of it. They will be unable to get all their orders filled though, and will have to make up the deficiency with jute. make up the deficiency with jute.

Cotton Duck Instead of Jute.

Cotton Duck Instead of Jute.

Dalton, Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—J. J.
Caylor, county alliance trade agent, is making arrangements with the Crown cotton mills at this place to manufacture a 40-inch cotton duck, to be used in place of jute bagging as a cotton covering by the planters of Whitfield county. This duck will weigh eleven ounces to the yard, and will be so at 12½ cents per yard. Everything considered, it is thought that it will be cheaper than jute bagging for the purpose intended. Upon an estimate some 15,000 yards will be required to supply the demand in this county, and as soon as all armand in this county, and as soon as all ar-rangements are perfected the mill will begin

The Anti-Trust Bagging.

From the Valdost, Ga., Times.

The first lov of "anti-trust" cotton bagging that we have seen was received in Voldosta yesterday. It attracted quite a crowd to inspect this new covering which the Farmers' All'ance has resolved to use.

Mr. L. M. Guella, of Vicksburg, Miss., say that his systeh was poisoned with nicotine from the exclusive use of tobacco in smoking cigarettes. He could not sleep, his appetite was gone, and he and in a bad fix generally. He took S. S. S., which drove out the poison and made a new man out of him.

BAPTISTS STIRRED UP.

ELDER MARTIN JOINS THE CHURCH

day Association Likely to Take Up

the New Doctrine-Rev. Thad Pickets Making a Fight on Elder Martin, CANTON. Ga., August 4 .- [Special.] Lider CANTON. Ga., August 4.—[Special.]—Ender M. T. Martin, of Texas, who has recently stirred up so much excitement among the Baptists of Georgia by preaching wlat some claim to be a new doctrine, and which Dr. H. H. Tucker, of the Christian Index, prenounces a "heresy," has united with the Baptist church "heresy," has united with the Baptist church at Woodstock, in this county. During last week he was

DEPOSED FROM THE MINISTRY by his church in Waco. Texas, on the grounds of teaching and preach-

ing a doctrine at variance to the established doctrines of the Baptist church, established doctrines of the Lagrangian be made but no charge was made or can be made against him as a moral Christian gentleman, hence he was only deposed from the ministry, his church membership not being at all affected. He, however, asked for his letter, which was granted, and on Thursday night he placed it in the church at Woodstock, and was afterward licensed by that church as a preacher. So he has as much power as when in Texas. A few weeks ago Eder Martin preached at this place, Wood-stock and Noonday, at each of which churches many were converted and joined the church. At Woodstock there were seventy conversions, fifty-three of whom were members of the Baptist church at that place and Noonday were rebaptized. A number of Baptist church members were also rebaptized at Canton. In consequence of his preaching and the new doctrines he seems to put forth

stirred, and REV. THAD PICKETT.

of this county, has taken it upon himself to meet and refute the doctrines of Elder Mar-tin. The Noonday Baptist association is now in session at Noonday and it is probable that some action will be taken on this matter, as it will be almost impossible to close the ses-sion without.

sion without

SOME REFERENCE BEING MADE TO IT.

Elder Martir, A. B. Vaughan and others are present to defend the doctrines preached, and there are also some of the best men of the state present who do not fully agree with Revs. Martin, Vaughan and others. Much has been said and surmised about the action this association will take and some have gone as far as said and surmised about the action this asso-ciation will take, and some have gone so far as to predict that a new association will be formed out of the Canton, Woodstock, Noonday, prob-ably Acworth, and two or three other smaller churches to be known as the Woodstock asso-ciation, in which event the remaining churches of the old Noonday would merge into other neighboring associations. But this churches of the old Noonday would merge into other neighboring associations. But this is all wild speculation, as nothing whatever may be done or said concerning this Martin matter at the association. Several churches in the northern part of this county and in the counties north and east of us are said to have passed resolutions refusing to tender their pulpits to Elder Martin or any one who preaches the same doctrine he does. Rev. Pickett's hand seems to be fixing matters pretty considerably against Elder Martin. Mr. Martin is a fine preacher, ready reasoner, and an eloquent, instructive and enreasoner, and an eloquent, instructive and en-tertaining orator. Since he has put his letter in the church at Woodstock it is presumed he has come to make Georgia and this section his home.

SLASHED WITH A RAZOR. A Terrible Case of Suicide in Earls

From the Blakely, Ga., News.

J. F. Gay, who lived on Mr. William Lester's place in the Sowhatchee neighborhood, J. F. Gay, who lived on Mr. William Lester's place in the Sowhatchee neighborhood, last year mortgaged his property to Thomas Honderson in Blakely, but when fall came Gay sold his crop, etc., in Columbia, Ala., and lit out for Florida. At October term of court the grand jury found a true bill against him for selling mortgaged property. A requisition from the governor of Georgia was recently secured, and last week Sheriff Black and Mr. T. H. Taylor went after Gay. They found him about twelve miles below Cottowdale, Fla., and arrested him. Ho requested to be allowed to come by his home, which the sheriff kindly granted, and he was with his family two or three hours. Then he wanted to go by his brother's. This he was permitted to do also. Then he asked permission to walk just behind the buggy a short distance for bim to escape the sheriff allowed him to walk several hundred yards with his boy. When told to get in the buggy, so that they might travel faster, Gay begged just a few more migutes results, which was granted. boy. When told to get in the buggy, so that they might travel faster, Gay begged just a few more minutes respite, which was granted. Just as soon as the shoriff's back wa turned for a moment he whipped out his ra or, hallooed "good-bye," and cut his throat with the razor. The sneriff ran to him, but he had innicted a fatal would and died in a few min-utes. The boy says his father told him he was going to kill himself, but he would not tell the sheriff because told not to do so. A jury of inquest was summoned and found a

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THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION SENT TO ANY ADDRESS

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 5, 1889.

The Oyster Bill.

In another column will be found some facts of interest concerning the oyster in dustry of Georgia and the laws govern-

The importance of providing some laws for the protection and development of this industry must be evident to anybody who investigates the matter. The legislature now has a chance to take a step which means the building up in Georgia of an industry which will be second probably only to agriculture, which will add thousands of dollars to the school fund and to the taxable valuation of the state, and will in many ways add to Georgia's material wealth.

Mr. Postell's bill, which comes up before the house today, has the unanimous support of the house committee on agriculture, its various provisions having been agreed npon by all the parties most interested in The bill in its present shape may or may not be just the one to be passed, but importance of some legislation upon the subject la certain.

The Silly Season.

The dog days are on us. Sirus is blazing down, while the sun shines and the seven stars are somewhere in his neighborhood. Pope, who wore a poultice around his head, and who was a good all-around man in a sleeping match, made some remarks about raging dog-star; but this was considered to be poetry until the astronomers discovered that summer has its drawbacks, and that the dog-star is on top when the sun shines hot.

These symptoms are not to be ignored any more than the thermometer is to be thrown aside-albeit the thermometer is a frail affair when applied to human temperature. Under the dispensation of the thermometer what is hot is not hot, and what is cold is hotter than blazes, and so it goes. The rains that ought to cool off the body politic merely heat the city and the legislature; so that we know not what laws the council will make or what bills the legislature will pass. It is truly the silly sea-

We Must Feed the World.

Ours is the only civilized country blessed with good crops this year. It is now colerably certain that in addi-

tion to the food yield in the southern states the great northwest will produce a surplus crop of wheat for export.

The general failure of the farmers abroad

will make the demand active for everything that we cannot use at home. Russia has a bad wheat outlook and dreads a famine. The grain prospect in Hungary, Roumania, Galicia, Silesia, Bohemia and Moravia is very gloomy. India will be short 15,000,000 shels of wheat. In France the estimates have fallen twenty per cent. England will be in a bad fix without six weeks of unbroken sunshine-something not to be

might be. There will be no famine anywhere in this country, and our farmers will pardoned and turned loose upon the world. be able to feed the world, and fill their own pockets at the same time.

A Northern Summer "School."

We gather from a leading Boston newspaper some particulars of the final session of "the summer school" at Deerfield, in the grand and glorious old state of Massachu-

At this final session, which was held "as usual," according to our able contemporary, "in a down-pouring rain," the tendency of American fiction was discussed, and it seems natural, under the circumstances, that the atmosphere should be somewhat humid. We have discovered, for instance, that it rains every Sunday in Georgia when THE CONSTITUTION contains less than ten original poems, and it frequently rains anyhow. We are not surprised, therefore, to learn that the summer school at Deerfield has been compelled to go out in the bushes and wring its clothes dry after discussing the tendencies of modern fiction. The reanlt of the whole business was a deserved if not a familiar wetting.

The affair was opened by an address from President Luther J. B. Lincoln, who is said to have glanced briefly at what American fiction has been from the time of Charles Brockton Brown down to the present. Just who Charles "Brockton" Brown was we may leave our Boston contemporary to explain; but we may be sure that what appears in a Boston paper in regard to a literary man is a true and faithful report.

The summer school at Deerfield seems to have impressed Robert Louis Stevenson, who wrote that he would be glad to come among them but for the fact that he was afraid he would be made a lion of, and as he is considerable of a lion, with his cigarettes and Scotch whisky, it is probably a good thing that he was unable to make his appearance.

But Mr. George W. Cable was on the spot, as usual, and made a beautiful address, in which he made some curious remarks about the duties of managing editors. This, as showing the tendencies of modern fiction, was simply side-splitting, and it was followed by as much discreet applause as the occasion would admit of. He remarked that "a merely married couple would not do-that there must be a trinity of forces." Whether this refers to the truth of fiction. or to the fiction of married life, it is impossible to say; but we are sure that Mr. Cable knows, or intended to know, what he is

Mr. Henry James writes a letter that is worth all the fol-de-rol of the occasion, and the point of it is, if you want a novel to suit yourself, write it yourself and from your own point of view. In other words, shoot the public in the midriff with an

affair that is entirely agreeable to you.

Thank heaven, the piratical publisher re between Mr. James and the people for whom he writes. Mr. James is a good man himself, as his "Portrait of Lady" shows, but his advice is satiric and frivolous. And yet it is not more frivolous than the suggestion of Mrs. Cella P. Woolley, of the Eugene Field Woman's club of Chicago, who announced, according to the Boston Post, that the influence o estern fiction had brought justice to the

boodle gang.

All this is very fine and very beautiful, but we advise the Deerfield summer school to hold its meetings in mid-winter.

The Maybrick Case.

Pretty Mrs. Maybrick, who is now on trial in Liverpool for the alleged poisoning of her husband, may be guilty, but it is pos-sible, and even probable, that she is in-

There is a division of opinion, even in Liverpool, and the fair defendant's attorney, Sir Charles Russell, the most famous jury lawyer in England, was cheered by the crowd, the other day, when he came out of the courthouse.

But testimony, and not sentiment, will control the jury, and it must be admitted that the outlook is very black. Mrs. Maybrick and her husband sometimes quarreled. Some of the witnesses swore, perhaps falsely, that the lady has a lover. Mrs. Maybric occasionally administered the medicine to her husband when he was dving. The dead man showed all the symptoms of arsenical poisoning. Arsenic was found in the house-plenty of it. It was in the medicines. It was in Mrs. Maybrick's boxes and closets, and traces of it were in her pockets.

All this has a bad look, but there is evidenge to show that both husband and wife used arsenic habitually. An overdose may have been administered without any criminal intention.

Mrs. Maybrick belongs to an estimable southern family. Hosts of people in Ala-bama and Virginia know her intimately, and in their estimation she is a refined and gentle woman, incapable of crime. Unfortunately her mother, Baroness Roque, has figured in more than one scandal, and this fact has more or less injured the daughter.

Briefly, this is the outline of the case. Under the circumstances Mrs. Maybrick will have many sympathizers. The evidence against her is almost entirely circumstantial, and in this country no jury would send a woman to the gallows without more convincing proof. What an English jury will do remains to be seen.

The Luck of a Scamp. Sometime last year a fellow turned up in Washington, and immediately made a reputation as a swindler.

He called himself Newman, but it subsequently appeared that he was known in various parts of the country as Hughes and as St. Clair. He swindled his employers, and defrauded a lady by promising to marry her. His business transactions brought him under the ban and caused him to be sent to jail.

Now comes the interesting part of the business. The other day Newman received a telegram stating that his uncle had died in San Francisco, leaving him an estate worth \$500,000.

Of course this is no reason why Newman should not suffer for his misdeeds, but most people think otherwise. It is one thing to punish a penniless adventurer, and quite another thing to punish a man with half a million dollars.

After such a piece of luck it goes without saying that Newman is all right. Prison wardens, and still higher authorities, will find it difficult to ignore the fact that he is a rich man. In all probability he will be A fool for luck is an old saying. But what is the matter with a scamp? Newman will now step from his prison cell into the

the social world. Ought to Strike a Medium.

best society, and become a shining light in

There has been a great change in Cincinnati in fifty years. Mrs. Trollope, a very disordant name to American ears, said in her book on America about Cincinnati: "I never saw any people who appeared to live so much without amusement as the Cincinnatians. Billiards are forbidden by law. so are cards. To sell a pack of cards in Ohio subjects the seller to a penalty of \$50. They have no public balls, excepting, I think, six during the Christmas holidays. They have no concerts. They have no dinner parties."

Now they are not willing to rest one day in the week from fun and frolic, and when the police try to close the saloons on Sunday there is a riot. All this, no doubt, results from overdoing matters fifty years ago. If Cincinnati would strike a happy medium it would be better for all parties concerned, and there would not be near so much hypocricy on either side.

EDITOR LARRY GANTT was in the city yesterday organizing a missionary society.

PAT CALHOUN'S last card in regard to the Olive bill seems to have paved the way for a clearer understanding. "Let me write a card to the people," said a great statesman, "and the grinders of the hand-organ may play their tunes on every street corner.

A SUMMER school at Deerfield has been discussing the great subject of novels. We be-lieve that the time has arrived when a summer convention of poets would attract atten-

THE Georgia watermillion has made a name for itself. The Georgia possum will have its inning next.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

WHEN SOUTH CAROLINA CALLED upon the governor of Pennsylvania for a fugitive negro preacher charged with crime, the governor refused to deliver him until he received assurances that the

WHEN COUNT TOLSTOI quit smoking he had to quit writing. If he resumes his writing he will be smoking again before long, unless he changes

THE CHICAGO JOURNAL says that when ex-Senator Riddleberger is sober he is a republican, but when he is drunk he is a mugwump.

THE WASHINGTON STAR SAYS: "The fea ture of life in thinly settled communities which most forcibly impress theirily-bred observer is the sway of terrorism which one man, or a small group of men, can exert over a great number, not by bearing the insignia of authority, but by defying both the state and the moral law. In theory, society is always more powerful than the individual; but it not infrequently happens, as in the case of Rube Burrows, in Lamar county, Ala., that the individual who holds himself free from the restraints of society and has the brute courage to defend his position against assault may be for a while a practical dictator. The oddest thing about it all is that the very mountaineers who will let an outlaw fing contempt in their faces day after day for the lack of nerve to capture or hill him are perhaps the same material out of which an army could be recruited tomorrow in the event of a war, and would face cannon or musketry, or a hedge row of beyonets without flinching. The revolver or rifle of one desperate man is more dreaded by them than a whole park of artillery in the hands of a company of soldi, its trained in the amenities as well as the duties of their bloody craft.

Speaking of the recent killing of Editor

SPEAKING of the recent killing of Edito SPEAKING of the recent killing of Editor Hull by Editor Weisenger at Rosedale. Mississippi, the Memphis Appeal advises its readers not to lose their temper when they are attacked in the newspapers. Hull wrote some foolish abuse of Weisenger, and the latter wiped out the insult in his enemy's blood. The Appeal says: "Thus comes to a dreadful end the life of a man who had shown capacity to do good work in his choses field of labor. At this distance, and with insufficient evidence, we cannot go into the merits of the case. It is clear, however, that the assault made by Hull in the columns of his paper, against Weisenger, was contrary to that courtesy which should obtain among journalists; but it is difficult to see why Weisenger should have taken so much to heart and deemed his honor jeopardized. There is, possibly, something back of it which will be revealed in time. Let us hope that this is the last-tragedy of this sort in the history of the southern press. It time. Let us hope that this is the last tragedy of this sort in the bistory of the southern press. It was against just this kind of writing that the Arkansus Press association took stand at its Aprilmeeting. Nothing good ever comes of this business of carrying the personal quarrels of editors into print. It has led to a vast deal of bloodshed." These are sensible and manly words. Editors should settle their differences without airing them in the

THE LATE PRESIDENT BARRIOS. of Guate mals, must have been all sorts of a man. Recently when a young lawyer of the president's capital city was about to publish the dead man's biography the authorities suppressed it on the ground that it would be a scandal to the nation.

THE EARL OF FIFE would not permit his tenants to make a bridal present to his wife. He wrote to them that he appreciated their friendship very highly, but that it was not a time for them to be spending money for anything but the necessary

ONE OF THE most popular lecturers at Mont Eagle this season is James Maurice Thompson. he novelist. Mr. Thompson is a Georgian who has won fame and fortune since he left his native state.

WHETHER JOHN L. SULLIVAN is fined or imprisoned, it is safe to say that there will be no more prize-fighting in Mississippi. When a southern governor takes a notion to vindicate the law it is a hard matter to down him.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

CARNOT .- President Carnot, of France, never makes a blunder, but is painfully stiff and stilted ABBOTT.-Emma Abbott is having a \$4,000

BRECKINBIDGE.-Congressman Breckinridge, who spoke at the dedication of the Plymouth monument, is a Presbyterian elder. SMITHS .- There is 1,200 Smiths in the postal

DAWSON.—Mrs. Dawson, of Charleston, is Summering in Asheville. The French maid, who figured in the McDow case, is with her.

CARTER.—When Mrs. Leslie Carter goes on the stage, she will wear the \$11,000 wrap made famous by the recent divorce case in Chicago.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A White Mockingbird. St. Stephens, Ala., July 31.—Editor Constitution: Did you ever see or hear of a white mockingbird? I have one which is perfectly white, with red eyes and is a sweet singer. It has two mates, one of which is also white and the other one is pided. I would be glad to hear if any person has seen or heard of any of the Lind before.

J. S. McGLATHERY.

Archaeological Discoveries in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, August 4.—Recently re-turned explorers from the state of Chipas confirm and add to remarkable reports concerning impor-tant archeological discoveries. A fine broad paved road, built by prehistoric inhabitants, has been traced from Tonela down into Guatemalla, and thence in a curve up again into Mexico, terminat ing at Palenque. All along this road are still to be seen the remains of ruined cities, and a careful esti-mate of the population of these places is about 30, 000,000. At that part of the road near Palenque the ruins are of great magnitude. Houses four and of en five stories high have been found in the depth of the forest. Many of these houses are pyramidal in form, and so covered are some of them with vegetable mold that large trees are growing from the roofs. In some of the houses great employment has been made of stone beams of tremendou weight, and the architecture indicates high degree of scientific attainment. I houses visited, bronze lamps have been disc filled with elaborately carved figures almost life size, two types of men and women being represented, some plainly Egyptian and others genuine Africans. In front of the houses the explorers found fourteen sculptures of gods with folded arms.

The work of exploration was one of extreme difficulty, owing to the density of the forest and the un-

willingness of the Indians to enter the ancient edi fices, they avering that the buildings were inhabited by spirits. Another discovery was that an enormous paved road extends from Palenque across Yucatan to the island of Cozumet, and is continued on the island. The explorers went to Chiapas on private business, but incidentally became interested in the work of exploring the ruins, and they suggest that the government at out an expedition to make a complete map of this wonderfully interesting region, regarding which little comparatively is known, even after so many years since the white men became aware of its existence. Palenque ex plorers assert that they have discovered in the edi-fices before mentioned examples of a perfect arch. One explorer is a scientifically-trained man, who has recently arrived from India, and by his account the region from Chiapas to Yucatan must have been the seat of a densely populous nation.

HE WROTE A POEM.

Why a Convict in a California Prison Was Pardoned.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 4.—Through the efforts of President Harrison's wife a convict in San Quentin prison, who was serving a seven years' sen'ence for forgery, was pardoned this week by Governor Waterman. The man had been convicted of forging a note white intexteated. Soon after Harrison's nomination he wrote a poem entitled "The Old Soldier," which was published in an evening paper. The poem described General Harrison's bravers at the hattle of Berses in the rison's bravery at the battle of Resaca in the rebellion. The poem was copied widely at this coast, and soon after Harrison's election one of the prisoners sent it to Mrs. Harrison with a brief account of the convict author's good life in prison. She took an interest in him and he has been partered. doned. The released convict expressed great grat itude to Mrs. Harrison. and declares that her syn pathy has made a man of him. His name is with held, as he has had the promise of a good position

A Southern Editor's Education.

The editor of the Register, alluded to by the New York World as having been brought up to the 'musical swish of the negro driver's whip," owns to have been brought up in the planting circle, a class which could no more be appreciated by the New York quill-driver than could an intrinsic New York quill-driver than could an intrinsic blackguard be expected to comprehend the motives of a gentleman. It was this same class that gave us Washington and Jefferson, Madison and Pinckney, and, in a later day, Calhoun and Clay, Crawiord and Troup, Lee and Jackson. They, too, as this reviling scribe would express it, were "brought up to the swish of the negro driver's whip." The editor alluded to was a slave-holder, as were all these men, and as many other good men whose lives were more conspicuous than the humble lives were more conspicuous than the humble vriter's. If it be a crime to have been a slave holder, or to have been reared "to the swish of negro driver's whip," every southern senator who sits in his seat may be thus taunted by any imputent puppy who happens to have been reared other-wise, or to have had no rearing at all, and, there-fore, is one who feels privileged to belie and abuse decent people.

Bucolic Sayings.

The phrases of country people are often pic turesque enough, says the Boston Courier, and one who takes the trouble to pick them up is not long in making an interesting collection. As a contri-

bution to such a collection may be offered a couple of remarks made by a woman in the rural districts of Maine. In speaking of a neighbor who was rather remarkable for her thinness the old lady observed in her squeaky voice, and with the usual twinkle in her eye:

"Well, yes; Mirandy ain't got no more flesh on her bones than there is on a hen's forehead."

On another occasion, when the old lady was considerably fixercised concerning the doings and saying of a neighbor who often excited her disapproval, she broke out with:

"And as for that Maria Jones, she's inst.

"And as for that Maria Jones, she's just a piece of the old boy left in the world for seed and that's jest what she is and nothin' else." that Maria Jones, she's just a

AT CHAUTAUQUA YESTERDAY. Leon H. Vincent and John DeWitt Miller

Today.

The principal exercises at Chantauqua yesterday were the sermons of Rev. John J. Lafferty, D. D., and Rev. John Dewitt Miller. Dr. Lafferty preached at 11 a. m. and Dr. Miller at 7:30 p. m., and both were masterpieces of profound wisdom and research in Biblical

history. The Assembly Bible school, conducted by Dr. T. D. Davidson, at 3 p. m., and the Chau tauqua Vespers, conducted by Dr. A. H. Gillett, a, 5 p. m., were both very intereservices, and were highly enjoyed by all ent. There is not a more pleasant, qu attractive place anywhere, nor a place where one can better enjoy himself a day, than at Chuutauqua. The programme for today is splendid, and should be attended by thousands of Atlauta's appreciative people. The music of the famous Weber band alone would of the famous Weber band alone would more than amply repay any one for a day's visit to Chautauqua. This is the finest combination of musicians ever brought together under one management in Georgia, and the music loving people of Atlanta should, by all means, not lose this opportunity of hearing them. Each individual member of the band is a soloist, and besides has a national contains as a musician. The manager of reputation as a musician. The manager of this famous band, John C. Weber, is personally in charge of the band, and directs all the music. This of itself is a guarantee of the excellency of the music. Don't fail to go out today, and every day from now to the close of

Leon H. Vincent, the world renowned lect-

neer, arrived at Chautauqua yesterday, and will beture today.

Here is the programme, and a finer one has not been seen on the platform. Let Atlanta's people turn out en masse and see and hear the great attractions.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5TH.

11 s. m. Lecture—Mr. Leon H. Vincent, Philadels 11 s. m. Lecture—Mr. Leon H. Viucent, Philadelsphia—"Charles Dickens."
3 p. m. Concert—The Weber Band.
4 p. m. Normal Class—Dr. A. H. Gillet—"The New Testament World."
5 p. m. C. L. S. C.—Round Table—Peabody Hall.
7 p. m. Chorus Class.
8 p. m. Lecture—Jahu DeWitt Miller—"Our Country's Possibilities and Perils."

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6TH.

11 a. m. Lecture-Mr. Leon H. Vincent-"P. B. Shelly."
3 p. m. Concert—Weber's Band.
4 p. m. Normal Class—Dr. W. L. Davidson—"The Land of the Bible."
5 p. m. C. L. S. C.—Round Table—Dr. Gillet.
8 p. m. Concert—The Assembly Chorus.
he Piedmont Chautauqua.

The board of directors of the Piedmont

The board of directors of the Piedmont Chautauqua held a meeting a day or two since, and decided positively to do three things:

1. To maintain the Chautaugua for the future, and make it in every way as in the past, a place that all will delight to visit.

2. To build between now and next Chautauqua, one hundred more cottages. A part of these will be built between now and October, and the balance will be ready to occupy by the time the next assembly opens. These cottages will have from two to five rooms, and will be furnished.

3. The attractions, buildings, grounds, cottages, entertainments, music, lectures, and everything else shall be better than is furnished by any other Chautauqua in the United States; in fact, shall be the best the United States; and furnish such as are now being furnished, and will be until the close of the essenbly. The people of Georgie. small be the best the United States can intrinsing such as are now being furnished, and will be until the close of the assembly. The people of Georgia can't do a better thing for themselves than to literally patronize this institution. Let us all go out today to hear Dr. Vincent and Dr. Miller. They are grand lecturers, and will highly entertain all who go.

Losing a Big Fee. From the Birmingham Chronick

Ex-Governor Watts, the newly elected president of the Alabama State Bar association, is another Alabamian who has helped make history as attorney-general of the confederacy and gov-ernor of the state during the war. He is now a widower, and has been advised to follow Justice Clopton's example and take a Huntsville From indications it will not be surprising if he does. He is still as hale and hearty as most men half his age. Ex-Governor Watts tells some good stories on himself. He and Colonel John A. Elmore were the attorneys for the Southern Express company against Agent Maroney, at Montgomery, who stole express package containing \$40,000 before the war. They got retaining fees of \$100 each. It was hard to ob-Maroney's confidence. Maroney agreed to give him the stolen money, except \$400 which he had for safe kaping. On the day of the trial the On the day of the trial the detec tive walked into the courtroom with Maroney's satchel containing the money. Maroney wilted, d guilty and was sent to the penitentiary. The next day Colonel Sandford, of the express company, called at the office of Watts & Elmore to ascertain their fee. After a consultation the governor says the decided to ask \$1,500 each.

"Fifteen hundred dollars!" repeated Sandford,
"Yes, sir," replied the governor, "but if you think
it is too high we are open for debate." d dollars!" repeated Sandford. "Oh, no," replied Sandiord, "I had filled out and brought checks with me for \$2,500 each." "And so," the governor tells it, "our modesty lost us just \$1,000 each."

The Indian and His Arithmetic

From Early Days in the Northwest-The Indians, however, on the arrival of the annuity money, would try to get the better of the agent, As a certain sum of money was apportioned to each man, woman and child, the father tried to make the number in his lodge as large as possible.

A dialogue like the following would occur beagent and an Indian as the red may ween the handed to the agent a little bundle of sticks to

How many have you in your lodge?"

"Fifieen," answers the Indian, carefully counting his bundle of sticks. 'How many men?" "Two."

The agent lays aside two sticks.

Three more sticks are laid aside.

"How many children "Eight."

Eight sticks are added to the heap.
"What is the meaning of these two sticks that remain?" asks the agent, sternly. The culprit, whose arithmet's had not served him to play out his trick, would disappear amid the jeers of his companions, who shouted at him because he had

Able Paragraph on the Weather.

From the New York World.

Is our climate changing? We do not know, and no more does anybody else. Exact data for calculation do not extend far enough back to determine that point. But there have been other extraordinarily wet summers as well as extraordinarily dry ones, so that the humidity of 1888 and 1889 will probably prove to be mere facts of no significance as to climate in general. Facilities of the significance as to climate in general, Facilities and a few nificance as to climate in general. England a few years ago had nearly all her crops destroyed for three years in succession, but since that time her

three years in succession, but since that time her climate has been as it was before.

One-shing is certain, the Atlantic coast region from Washington to Boston, and inland to Ohio, has had a most remarkable series of rain storms this summer, and apparently the end is not yet.

The Pilgrim Fathers. The Herald, in reviewing the day and the

character of the Pilgrim fathers, says that their austere ways would not suit us now Congressman Breckenridge, the orator of yester-ay's solemn celebration, declared that:

"Reverence for the fathers means constant progress, not stagnation. To do and to believe as they did may be the worst and most unloving return for their toil. To be animated; with their spirit, controlled by similar emotions and intent or objects is true reverence."
some of the men who stood at the foot of the

completed Plymouth monument and applauded the elequent tributes paid to the Puritan pioneers would spit upon them were they to reappear.

An Indiana Trust.

From the Minneapolis Tribune. Samuel Trust, of Ripley county, Indiana, is seven feet tall and is still growing. He is likely to become one of those "monster trusts" we read

FROM OUR NOTE BOOKS.

Odds and Ends of News and Gossip Gathere by The Constitution Reporters.

How the Bitnd Man Looks at R.—People in this world would be wiser and better, probably, it they knew exactly what blind people think of them.

Yesterday the people were passing down Whitehall street going home from church. A blind man stood at the Walton street corner begging. He waited until the presery by came few and stragwaited until the passers by came few and strag-gling, and then, with a disgusted look on his winkled face, he held out his hand to the little girl that guides him and they started up Walton

"Peggie," said the blind man, viciously, "then

The richer they is, the meaner they is. The more they pay the preacher, the less religion they gilt

"The Sunday schools is the best." remarked Peggie.

"Sunday schools be —," said the old man, explosively.

"The brats is all right, 'eause they ain't

prosivery. "The brats is all right, 'eause they ain't big enough to be religious. 'Tain't the Sunday schools makes 'em that way—it's 'cause they's children. Poor folks' children is the best. Now, there I've been standin' for fifteen minutes while the deacons an' the saints was a sweepin' by, an' nary a nickel! Peggie!"

Sph' said Peggie!" "Suh," said Peggie, meekly.

"If ever I hear 'o you gittin' religion, you know what I'll do? I'll beat it out—you hear that?" "I ain't a goin' to," said Peggie.
"Well, that's right; an' ef ever a blind man asks

ou fur a nickel, an' you've got one, you give it to im. Hear, Peggle? "Yes, suh," said Peggie.

A Question for the School Teachers.—"There's a word I hear called fifty times a day," remarked a member of the leafslature yesterday, "and I don't know how to srell it." What's that?" he was asked.

"Ayes and nays—how do you spell 'nays?' I am inclined to think that the common spelling is wrong, and that it should be 'nayes.' The word is a simple negative of 'ayes,' and what reason is there or knocking out the 'e?' The singular is 'nay' fo uphony's sake, but I believe the plural is is taken by the house, the word is spelled both ways—'nays' at the top of the sheet, 'nayes' at the bottom. Which is correct?"

Older than Atlanta .- "A week or two ago," re marked a well-known traveling man yesterday, speaking to a group in the Kimball house rotunda I noticed a little piece in the Constitution about school in Louisville, Jefferson county, Ga., stating hat this school was the oldest in the state. I no that his school was the oldest in the sate. I no ticed in Savannah the other day this inscription 'Chatham Academy, Incorporated 1783.' I think this must be the oldest school now in exist-

ence in Georgia.

"Savannah is the oldest city in the state," he continued, "and you would naturally look for the oldest schools there. The dates there are deep water for an Atlanta man. Just across from the academy is the armory of the Chatham artillery, incorporated 1786. I don't know of another military organization in the state as old as that one

"Another thing I learned in Savannah is that the old revolutionary hero, Nathan Green, died in Georgia I knew he was a New Englander, and never connected him with Georgia in any way. There is a monument to him on Bull street, and the inscription on this tells that he was born in Rhode Island in 1742, and died to Georgia in 1786

The Last Gun of '65 .- "A story written by Sarge, THE CONSTITUTION, brought up a question in which I was very much interested," remarked an Atlanta man yesterday—a member of the Fult n County Veteraus' association. The question was— when and where was the last gun of the war fired in Georgia? A number of answers were given at the time, but the one that strikes me as most probably the correct one was given me in Savannah, a day or two ago. I was walking up Broughton street with a friend when he stopped and pointed across the street to a plain, two story, brick residence. "That," said he, "was the home of Charles A. L. Lamar, a gallant a soldier as ever wore the confederate uniform. He was killed by the last gun of the war fired in Georgia." "Where was that?" I askel him. "At Columbus. Evan Howell, of THE CONSTITUTION, was near him at the time. It was the very last shot fired on Georgia soil."

Another Chestnut -"You know how newspaper will talk about these aged negro woman that waited on General Washington," remarked a prominent Atlanta contractor a few d ys ago. "A chestnut good for the next hundred years is one that the ourneymen stone workers have about Washington monument. You never saw one of them yet that didn't work on the big monument. The is varied, of course, to suit the circumstances. In Georgia, for example, they put the Georgia block in its niche, and in Virginia they made a special job of the Virginia block. But for the next hundred years the stone workers will be swearing that they worked on the Washington monument."

Going to Denver .- Mr. Joseph F. Renard, one of has been elected a delegate to represent the Brothood of Locomotive Engineers for this division at the annual convention of the Brotherhood at Dei ver, Colorado. He was elected by a vote of 38 to which shows his popularity with his brethren.

Mr. Renard represented his division at the annual
meeting last year at Richmond, Va., and was there
appointed one of the executive committee of his
order covering the United States, Mexico and Canada—being the first Georgian ever elected on so important a committee. portant a committee.

He will make a mark as a delegate, and The Construction commends him to the people of Donver and the delegates, as one of our best citizens.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

Mr. C. C. Nicholls, of the Southern Farm, gave a complimentary barbecue to his friends on Saturday, at the residence of his father, Gum Saturday, at the residence of me lattice, of the Springs, Clarke county. He took with him from Atlanta, by a special car, quite a large party, as follows: Miss Mary Holliday, Miss Mannie Otis, Miss Maggie McDonald, Miss Kate Connelly, Miss May Lynan, Miss Marie Holliday, Mrs. P. J. Moran, Mrs. McDonald and Mrs. Berry McDonaid and Mrs. Berry. Among the gentlemen were Mr. P. J. Moran, Mr. J. R. Holliday, Mr. Aus-tin Gallagher, Mr. Ed Mahony, Mr. Joe Jacobs, Mr. John Otis, Mr. Will Gallagher and Mr. M. Maho-John Otts, Mr. Will Gallagner and Mr. M. Mano-ney. The party was driven from Athens out to the hospitable residence of Mr. Nichölls, Sr., on Friday night, where a warm welcome awaited them. The house and the grounds were beautifully illuminat-ed by Chinese lanterns. Next day, Saturday, the party was joined by a

Next day, Saturday, the party was joined by a large number of citizens from Athens, among whom were Mrs. Henry H. Carlton, Mrs. Talmage, Miss Dalsy Talmage, Hon. Henry H. Carlton, and Messrs, O'Ferrall, Ware, 'Baldwin, Cranford, Nicholson, McDowell, Mr. Cran Oliver, Davis, Crawford, Talmage, and others. By 1 o'clock a blast of the bugle announced that the barbecue was ready The tables were spread under the giant oak near the spring, and were laden with the choicest viands known to Georgia raintes, When the guests were seated, Mr. C. C. Nicholls,

when the guests were searce, Mr. C. C. Aicnoils, in a few well chosen words, expressed his appreciation of the honor done him by the hearty response to his invitations. The presence of people among whom he had been born and raised, as well as of people who had once been strangers, was very gratifying, "Welcome," was the best word in the Enlish language to use, and yet it fell short of what

glish language to use, and yet it fell short of what his heart prompted him to say.

Hon, Henry H. Carlton spoke for the guests. He said the best heritage a young man could have was a good father and mother. What a pleasure it was, then, for that aged couple, once their son had passed from them out among strangers, to see him return with the friends he had made, showing the good fruits of parental solicitude. The name of Nicholls has been an honored one in Clarke ever since Ransom Nicholls, over a century ago, moved his family gods from North Carolina to the spot where the family still lives.

The dinner over the rest of the day was spent in social converse, dancing and other pleasant amusements. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholls, Miss Nicholls and Mr. Charlte Nicholls were indefatigable in their efforts to entertain the guests of their son and brother. The Atlanta party returned home on Sunday.

Mrs. Malone, Mrs. Mason and Mrs. J. L. Richmond, Misses Lila Pope, Lelia Richmond, Maud Simmons, Hannie Frazier, Florence Seymour. Bessie Hestor and Mamie Walker, Messrs. Cliff Harrison, Cliff Pope, Will Kendrick and John Cunningham loft on Saturday for a two weeks' visit at Tallulah.

Dr. Ben Bizzell has returned from a two ceks vis.t among the mountains of North Ala-

Mr. J. H. Lumpkin sailed from New York for Europe early Thursday morning on the Colum-bia, Hamburg American line.

SEVERAL SHORT STORIES TOLD BY VARIOUS PROPLE ON VARI-

OUS SUBJECTS. How Franklin, the Goat Man, Got Even With Colonel Bill Tanner—Old Limerick Figures as the Hero in a Street Scene, and Judge Manning Tells of Early Times in Atlanta.

"Here's a good story on Colonel Bill Tan-ner, in which he and Franklin, the goat wagon man, figure conspiciously," said a well known gen-tleman the other day. "It happened some time ago, and the best part of it is that Tanuer tells it himself. One morning Tanuer was on his way from himself. One morning Tanner was on his way from his store to the postoffice. He wasn't in a very good humor and didn't want to be bothered. As soon as he got in earshot of Franklin that individual whined

"Mr. Tanner, gimme a nickel. I can't walk?"

"Tanner stopped a moment, and turning to the bundle of rags in the goat wagon, said:
"Why in thunder don't you talk like a man Don't whine like a calf. When a man comes along you ought to say 'Dammit, look here, mister, I want a half dollar. You see I can't walk."

"He then went on about his business, and his bad humor finally wore off. About dinner time he was going up that way again. Frankin saw him coming, and braced himself up for the effort. Tanner wasn't thinking about the incident of the morning at all and mere than the same than the s ing at all, and was passing the goat man without notice, when he said sharply.

"Dammit, Tanner, I want you to give me a hald dollar. You see I can't wall."

llar. You see I can't walk.'
'That was a paralyzer. He just pulled a silver dollar out of his pocket and threw it into the goal wagon without saying a word.

"But he don't go on the same side of the street with Franklin any more, and always keeps his eye skinned for the goat wagon.

In Judge Manning's office, a few days ago, several gentlemen were talking about ghosts. Some had seen them and some hadn't, but all were interested in one that the judge was telling about. "It was a good while ago, when all the boys in Atlanta knew each other. There were two crowds

that used to hunt 'possums, and one was always' playing tricks on the other. I belonged to one of the limb of a tree with a sheet falling around it like a dress. We put a candle in it, and then got out of the way to see the fun. We knew the other crowd would be sure to come that way, and sure enough hey did. They all came on a run in a bunch, and it looked like they didn't see the thing until they were right up on it. Then you ought to have seen those fellows hustle. They went like the wind. Next day they all denied being on the hant. But my crowd could see that they were fixing up something for us to get even. They ried the same racket almost, and, though it got next to us at first, they got the worst of it in the end. One night while we were out for a hunt on but kept rising up and up until it got about twenty feet high, then it began waving its arms and moaning, and at the same time we could see a big flock of omething white-it looked like an army of ghostsoming at us on a dead run. Of course, we were cared a little, but directly I pulled out an old pepperbox pistol and began shooting at the tall thing. This got away with it, and stopped the army, too. Before I got the old pistol emptied the tall ghost

"Hold on; let me hang this darned thing on a fence before you shoot any more!"
"I recognized the voice, but kept on firing until a'l the loads were gone, just to scare the ghost, and I guess he was the worst scared one you ever saw He had two bullet holes in his coat and one in his hat, and when he got out from under that sheet he was nearly ready to faint. Then his crowd ran up and we found out how they had worked the thing. You see, Mr. Peters had a lot of Casl mere goats, and they had driven them all up on the hill in a bunch. When the ghost began waving its arms the boys started the goats on a run toward us—that's what we took for the army of ghots But that little racket sort o' quieted the boys on ghost jokes, and our crowd had a clean sweep for a good while afterwards,'

"Here's a bit of human nature." remarked "Here's a bit of human nature," remarked an Atiania drammer who had just coine off the road. "I got in last night about 12 o'clock, on the East Tennessee road. As I was coming toward town I neticed a crowd of boys-white boys-gathered at the entrance of the West Point freight depot. They were having a lot of fun over something, and I stopped to see what it was. Every now and then one of the crowd would dart in the door, and the next instant there'd be a senific. The boy would next instant there'd be a scuffle. The boy would hen run out and the crowd would begin guying someone on the inside. In turn he would curse at them. I walked up to the door, and just as I got there, a bent and to terring figure, clad in the rag-glest of rags, came forward leaning on a stick,

"It was old Limerick.
"He was carrying an old pair of breeches stuffed with rags which had evidently been used to pummel him with. When he had dragged himself near the door he stopped. He was nearly gone up, and if you have ever seen him which of course you have, you can imagine how he

"When he stopped, and the boys saw there was not much danger from his stick, they gathered about the door, a few feet from him. They ruyed him unmercifully, making all sorts of fun of him. It made him mad, but he couldn't do anything but

swear and talk.

*Suddenly a young man, evidently a radroader, for he wore overalls and a blouse, stepped out in front of the crowd and said:
"Boys, we've had about enough of this. How

would anv of you like to see your father treated like you have been treating Limerick? You've all got fathers, and I don't reckon you'd like it.

"His words struck the home plate, and in least time than it takes to tell it, there wasn't a fellow in that crowd but would have been glad of a chance to lick some other fellow for mistreating Limerick.

"That's what I call buman nature," added the The recent thunder storms have brought

up many reminiscences of others.

Judge S. H. Landrum relates this: "The biggest thunder storm I ever saw happened during the war. Maybe the circumstances connected with it made it seem big. but that don't alter the case. It was during the fights around Atlanta, and we were on the retreat toward Nashville. I belonged to the 34th Alabama, and we had just got out of the fight at Jonesboro. The rain had been falling all day, and I recken it would have been hard to find a nastier looking crowd of fien anywhere.

"Well, we got to the Chattahoochee river about sundown, and crossed over on a poontoon bridge to the other side. When we all got over, we were drawn up in line in the woods, and as we thought we were going into camp, we all began looking around for a good; place to spend the night, so we could rush for it when the comman to break ranks was given. There was an immense forest oak about a hundred yards in front of my company, and when the word came the two companies nearest the troe

made a break for it. "Before we broke ranks, however, the orderly had announced that the mail had arrived and was ready for us." There hadn't been any mail for a long time, and we were awful auxious to hear from home. This made the rush even greater, and the two companies that captured the oak tree just piled their guns around it, hanging their accourtements on the bayonets. They had got this all done, and were interesting for the mail, when there was a flash, a crash and a fearful smell of gunpowder. We thought the enemy had opened on us suddenly, but in a little while we saw twenty-four men stretched at length under the tree. Their faces were as black as ink, and a big split in the tree soon showed what had caused the mischief. They were all taken ih wagons to a house near by, and finally four of them recovered consciousness, but were not able to be about for several days. The others were stone dead. There was one funny thing about it. Though every gun went off and was smashed to flinders, and the cartridges in the boxes all exploded, not a man was touched by a bullet. Pretty good day's

work for the lightning, wasn't it?" ED M. D. A Basis of Computation.

From Puck Miss Lulu Strike (to lawyer)-I want to bring legal action against a monster who has trampled on my affections. Lawyer—Ab, yes, that's natural, very. At how

Miss Strike-Well, he's worth \$150,000. Married Men in Danger.

nuch do you estimate the damages to your locerated

From the Oll City Derrick. Boxing schools for women are among the

DEVELOP THE INDUSTRY. THE ARGUMENTS FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE OYSTER BILL,

Postell's Bill for the Protection and Development of the Oyster Industry Will Come Up Today in the House-What It Means and What It

The oyster bill of Mr. Postell, of Glynp, is the special order of the house today immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Postell is a native of Georgia, born on its seasonst, by profession a surveyer and planter, and has passed his entire life upon the lalands and main land bordering upon the salt waters of the state, which are the home of the cyster. Mr. Postell's original bill has been considerably medified, and the substitute, which has received the favorable recommendation of the agricultural committee of the house, is the result of conferences he has had with members from all the other coast counties, and with representative citizens of Brunswick, Darien and Savannah.

Whatever laws may have existed previously.

Whatever laws may have existed previously, all of them seem to have been repealed and re-placed by those to be found in sections 1618, 19, 1620, 1621 and 1623 of the code of 1882, and 1621 (a) (b) and (c) of the appendix to said code, and a law passed in 1873, which is not to be found in the code.

Upon examining these laws and comparing found that section 1618 makes it unlawful "to take or catch oysters" "by the use of any other instrument than the oyster tongs," and for a violation of the law prescribes a fine in the discretion of the court and a "forfeit to the tate of the boat or vessel employed in such

It is acknowledged by every one that oyster tengs cannot be used at all in waters that are more than twenty-five feet deep, and as a matter of fact they are rarely used in waters so deep as twenty feet. Hence, the oysters in deeper waters have remained untouched for years. They can only be obtained by the use of steam dredges, and existing laws forbid their use. Mr. Postell's bill ls this section and prescribes where and hen dredges can be used.

Section 1619 prescribes the proceedings for violations of section 1618. Mr. Postell's bill peals section 1619 and makes violations of the law a misdemeanor punishable under the provisions of 4310 of the code.

Section 1620 gives protection of the state to the owners of oyster beds staked out upon their own taxable lands. This section is not

repealed.
Section 1621 gives exclusive right to land
where to natural beds of oysters in rivers or
creeks not more than 120 feet wide and not used for purposes of navigation, when said persons own the land on both sides of said rivers or creeks. Mr. Postell's bill makes the idth of the stream 130 feet and provides that the rights of opposite riparian proprie-

Section 1623 prescribes penalties for viola-tions of 1620, 1621 and 1622. Mr. Postell's bill repeals so much of it as applies to 1621, as his bill repeals 1621 and substitutes for it, in his section 6, the changes just referred to.

Section 1621 (a) allows owners of taxable lands to stake out and plant 500 yards of their water front for a distance of 120 feet below low water mark. This section is not repealed; nor is section 1621 (b) describing how such staking is to be done; nor is section 1621 (c) making violations of section 1621 (a) and (b) misde

The act approved February 20th 1873 gives to the municipal authorities of Savannah, Brunswick, St. Marys and Darien authority to make such rules and regulations as they may deem best to encourage and protect the people of this state in making oyster beds and gating oysters in the public waters and flats of this state, and prescribes as penalties for viola-tions, a fine of not more than \$50 nor imprisonment for more than thirty days, ection 2 of this act gives jurisdiction "said cities over the water in their limits and over the water and flats within their respective counties" and the right to lease the same for twenty years. Mr. Postell's bill repeals this law cause: First, it is of doubtful constitutional ity, and second because it is desirable to have a orm law for the whole state.

The repealing clauses above recited embrace ing contained in section 1 of the Mr

Section 2 creates (except on private beds and for transplanting) a "close" season from May 1st to August 31st, while breeding or propagat-ing is going on and oysters are unhealthy for food and a cessation of work during Sundays

Section 3 requires oysters taken from public beds to be "culled" there unless the weather renders it dangerous to do so. This is to pre-vent waste. Every bunch of oysters raised from the bottom consists of a certain number large enough for consumption and about five times as many smaller oysters. The large are retained, the smaller are struck from bunch and thrown overboard. If this is done over a bed, they sink to it, live, grow and propagate. If they are thrown over where there are no beds, they sink into the mud and die.

Section 4 allows the use of a dredge "in waters more than 120 feet distant from the shore line at low tide" and allows its use by owners or lessees of private beds anywhere, and allows its use within the 120 feet limit. from any territory unlessed, to anyone who wants to transplant to other waters of this state, upon their getting the consent of the county commissioners or ordinary, if there are no commissioners, but this consent shall not be given "to take from beds that are resorted to by citizens of this state for the purpose of procuring oysters for consumption."
Section 5 makes violations of the foregoing

sections a misdemeanor, punishable as pre-scribed in 4310 of the code.

Section 6 is the same as 1621 of the code av cept that it applies to streams 130 feet wide stead of 120 feet.

or ordinaries to lease for twenty years, with renewal for thirty years, territory in navigable waters, between the line of low water mark and a line of 120 feet distant therefrom, where

there are no natural public beds. Section 8 gives exclusive privileges for lanting oysters to the lessees under section 7, but limits the area of each leasehold to five acres and requires it to be staked, and requires a certain amount of cultivation, under penalty of forfeiture; and forbids subletting or assign-

ent of the lease for five years. Section 9 authorizes county commissioners or ordinaries, to lease for ninety-nine years not more than 500 acres to any one applicant for territory in navigable waters, beyond a line which is 120 feet distant from low water mark, and requires the lessee to have it surveyed and staked, or buoyed, and that his operations in cultivating and dredging must not interfere

Section 10 provides for forfeiture for failure to cultivate as required or for abandonment, and forbids removal of oysters for sale or consumption until one year's cultivation has been

Section 11 provides for record of all leases and for forfeiture of leases in section 9, if transferred or sublet before one-tenth of the territory leased has been reduced to cultiva-

Section 12 prescribes that the lessee shall pay \$1 per acre for all territory leased and said sums shall go to the school fund of the state, and the fees for recording the leases.

Saction 13 requires the attorney-general of is pay

the state to approve a form for applic

Section 15 requires lessees to return all leased territory for state and county taxation in like manner as all other property. Section 16 is a general declaration that the

Section 16 is a general declaration that the act does not infringe upon the right of taking eysters from the public beds by the use of "tongs" during the "open" season, and does not interfere with wharfage privileges.

REASONS FOR ITS PASSAGE.

Having now recited the old laws, explained the changes proposed, and recited the provisions of Mr. Postell's substitute bill, it will be of interest to see what receives world.

interest to see what results would passage of the bill.

1. It would protect oysters while breeding.
2. It would save the smaller oysters, thus preventing the destruction of five to get one, and preserving seed for future harvests.
3. It would enable the state to lease its territory and get \$1 per acre for hundreds of thousands of earse for the sakes of find of the tester.

ands of acres for the school fund of the state. and get for the state and for the counties annual taxes for territory non-taxable under

existing laws.

4. It would encourage the present "tongers" of oysters to apply for five-acre tracts and plant for themselves, which is a privilege under existing laws allowed only to owners of

5. It takes away no rights from the owners of taxable lands, because their boundaries in navigable waters only extend to low-water mark, allowed them by section 1621 (a) of the code. With this exception, all of a navigable stream beyond

low water mark belongs to the state. 6. It would allow the use of the dredge (forbidden by existing laws), and thus bring into occupation and use deep water territory-now

7. It would encourage enterprise to lease deep water territory, plant and cultivate it, render productive what is now barren, supply work for dredges, lighters, tug hoats, canning

factories and employment for labor.

The only objections, worthy of consideration, that have been made to the bill are: First, That the terms for leases are too long. Possibly that is true. But the experience of all the states in which oyster cultivation has been encouraged by law is that perpetual fran-

chise or long leases produce the best results to the lessees and to the state, Second. That there is danger of collision between 'tongers' and 'dredgers." This is a possibility. But Mr. Postell's bill seems to have been so framed as to prevent the probability of such collisions. If it becomes a and its provisions are obeyed there be no more cause for collisions than are liable to occur between wholesale and relail merchants in the same city or large farmers and small farmers in the same militia

The cultivation of oysters in the United States is an industry which is yet in its infancy, and already the results attained have been marvelous. A kind providence has bestowed upon this commonwealth the elements out of which to achieve equal if not greater develop-ment. The general assembly recognizes this fact and will, no doubt, provide the machinery for such development by passing Mr. Postell's

HON. WILLIAM CLIFTON.

What He Has to Say on the Oyster Bill-The Bill to be Considered Today.

Nothing more clearly indicates the progress of Georgia than the disposition apparent this ession of the legislature to utilize and bring into market large tracts of land that have been heretofore counted apparently valueless.

A bill for the drainage of the Okeefenokee

swamp-never received serious consideration; and no definite suggestion was ever made to the state to employ outside capital to do this work until cutside capital to do this work until the present session. Plenty of people could be found who were willing to drain the swamp if the state would furnish the money, but no man ever offered to pay for the work and take the consequences.

THE COAST OF OEORGIA contains millions of acres of land covered with water that has been under statutes protocting the rights of fishermen and oystermen, but not until this legislature has there been a definite

the rights of fishermen and oystermen, but not until this legislature has there been a definite proposition to dispose of this land.

Hen. William Clifton, of the county of Chatham, is leading the opposition to the oyster bill, and with a view of getting at the grounds of the dissatisfaction that seems to be considerable along the coast. A Constitution reporter found him yesterday, after church, and interrogated him on the bill and his grounds of objection. Mr. Clifton, the genial member from Chatham, was

TAKING IT COOL in a linen duster in his quarters, enjoying a plate of fine peaches and looking over his mail.

in a linen duster in its quarters, enjoying a plate of fine peaches and looking over his mail.

"Have you any objection," the reporter asked, "to state why you oppose the Postell oyster bill?"

"None whatever," he responded promptly. "In fact, I am glad you have come. I have received a great many complaints about this bill, and have made up my mind to oppose its passage. The truth is, I have never favored the measure, but I cannot quietly consent for such a bill to pass, and become a law, without making a fight on it. I deem it my duty to my constituents to oppose it, and I will do so tomorrow. My main objection, before I studied the bill, to its becoming a law was because it was a complete revolution and repeal of existing laws. I disliked heretofore to make a fight solely on this ground when I was assured it would help eur section of the state, and be the means of developing and protecting, a great industry on the sea coast of Georgia. But since I have studied the subject I find that there is more in the bill for harm than I thought, and there has certainly developed very great opposition to the bill since its provisions have become known to the people directly interested."

"You have received complaints against the bill from your constituents then?"
"I should say so. Look at this file of letters! They come from people along the coast from Tybee light to St. Marys, and some of the pro-

"You have received complaints against the bill from your constituents then?"

"I should say so, Look at this file of letters! They come from people along the coast from Tybee light to St. Marys, and some of the protestants speak out in strong terms. Here is a letter from Dr. Louis A. Falligant, one of the leading citizens of Chatham, and at present an alderman and vice president of the city council, and a brother of Judge Falligant. It is a fair sample. Print it will you, and it will give you some idea of the row along the coast."

DR. FALLIGANT'S LETTER.

SAVANAH, Ga., July 31, 1889.—Hon. William Clifton—My Dear Sir. I have received a copy of an orster bill, said to; be the latest shape in which it is now presented. In section 3, the provision requiring culling over beds, if applied to larger streams and sounds, practically kills off the small boats, as the wind usually rises with the tide, and the water roughens into a regular sea-way, and the boats often swamp. The object of the clause is all right, but its effect will be as I indicate.

Those clauses which are intended to deprive the abutting land owner of his heretofore considered right to evisier beds, etc., to 100 feet below low watermark, will, in my judgment, ruin the laxable value and development along these lines.

I am surprised that the tax payer, the land owner, who has stood all the vicasitudes of the war. all the paralyzing effect of the reconstruction period, all the damage incident to the worthlessuess of the working element along these lines (who, eat, sleep and fish), should receive so little consideration from the legislature when these land owners are the ones who have to pay most of the taxes. What will property at Thunderbolt, isle of Hope, White Bluff, Beaulieu, Montegomery, etc., be worth if outsiders can take up the oyster lines of their water fronts? Five acres. That means about 1,000 feet front. One man can, therefore, deprive a half dozen or a dozen lot owners of the uses of the water in front of their homes. It is the practice to the uses of the water in front of their homes. It is the practice to have oysters deposited in front of our homes below low water mark to grow and fatten. Only there can we watch them. Everywhere else they are stolen and this lovely bill is to take away even that privilege. For a half dozen or so oysternen, hundreds of good land owning tax payers are to be gravely damaged. What kind of justice is this.

I am afraid that those who are framing the law are configurable with the practical working of its features.

features.

You people will buy and improve places on the salt water lines if others can deprive them of the privilege of keeping oysters in front of their houses. The proposition is not only radically wrong, but it is cruel, and will be found to be productive of endless personal discordand contention hereafter. If the bill is passed in its present shape, 1 predict that before

does not forbid their being sent out of the state. Such an effect is only inferential, and this is a defect. Oemler admitted to me that they did a considerable business of this kind, and three times or four times as many oysters are required to make a bushel as when they grow larger, so that the supply spreatly diminished by this practice.

The older law gave the land owner the use of ive hundred yards fronting his property, when fronts are smaller the use of the frontage butting the land would cover the needs of lot owners such as have homes at the pisces I have named.

named.

I don't see why the land owner should not control his water fronts and subjet the privileges to oysier planters if he choses to. Then these oysier planters would water their own beds, and save the state any expense of that kind. There is water enough in the rivers and sounds without killing the land owners to fatten the oyster getter.

Very truly year.

state any expense of that kind. There is water enough in the rivers and sounds without killing the land owners to fatten the oyster getter.

Very truly yours.

P. 8. The eleven-feet posts to be planted along low water lines will, when sound, interfere with navigation, and will be speedily eaten off by worms.

When the landowner leases his water fronts he knows to whom to look if any damage is done his property. Any other party will meet the landowner complaints with op-n defiance.

Suppose a landowner wents to build a wharf out beyond low water mark, and an oysterman has possession of the ground beyond low water mark coes the legislature propose to box up the land, or must the landowner get the ovsterman's consent before he can obtain a landing on his own front? Must the poor landowner lie out in the river and wait till the tide comes up so he can get to a landing above low water mark?

The above are just a few of the practical objections of depriving landowners of the use of the waterlines abutting their property

LOUS A. FALLIGANT.

DON'T OPPOSE ALL THE BILL.

terlines abutting their property

LOUIS A. FALLIGANT.

DON'T OPPOSE ALL THE BILL.

"Do yeu oppose all of the features of the bill?" the CONSTITUTION man asked.

"Oh, no. Some of the provisions are all right. In the first place the first section wipes out completely all of the existing laws that have accumulated for ages on our statute books on the oyster business. I do not object to reforms on general principles, but a reform that amounts to a revolution is generally dangerous. It certainly ought to be

CAREFULLY SCANNED

by the legislature. And the fact that we have men here who are largely interested in the oyster trade in Connecticut and Massachusetts trying to demonstrate how it will benefit and protect the oyster trade in Georgia is another

trying to demonstrate how it will benefit and protect the oyster trade in Georgia is another reason why there are some misgivings on the part of my constituents. Mind you, there is no objection on our part to any citizen from these states or any other coming and helping us to develop—but we would much prefer they would tackle our rivers and creeks first, and then if they were interfered with, come to the legislature to remedy the wrongs complained of. I look with some suspicion on persons coming before the Georgia

with, come to the legislature to remedy the wrongs complained of. I look with some suspicion on persons coming before the Georgia legislature and asking for legislation before they make up their minds to become citizens. Let them pitch their tents among us, and if things don't suit their ideas, then they can ask for such legislation as they need, and no man will go further to serve them than I will if they really deserve legislation."

"You asked me a while ago," continued Mr. Clifton, reaching for his fourth Elberte, "if I was opposed to all the provisions of the bill. Now take the second section down to the fourth line, and it is a good section, and ought to be a law, but the closing sentence and ought to be a law, but the closing sentence and ought to be taken for any purpose during any season from one hour after sunset on Saturdays until one hour before sunrise on the succeeding Mondays. This I consider a direct thrust at the small dealer and is unfair, and there is no necessity for it. We have ample laws against violations of the Sabbath now on our statute book.

"I cannot go into detail about the many ob-

book.

"I cannot go into detail about the many objections I have to the bill, but the main objection I have is that it will greatly interfere with the riparlan rights of owners of seacoast property. In fact, under this bill every one of these property holders, to protect their water fronts, will necessarily be compelled to go into the oyster business or be liable at any time to have an entire stranger, located just in their

the oyster business or be liable at any time to have an entire stranger located just in their front, one hundred and twenty feet from low-water mark. There is no getting around this if the bill becomes a law.

"It will engender interminable strife and fusses. Take the third section of the bill. It says: 'It shall not be lawful to 'rough,' take or catch oysters from any of the public beds within the waters of this state, unless the same shall be culled over the beds from which they may be taken,' etc. Now, who is going to keep this law from being violated. I do not hesitate to say it would take the United States army to enforce this clause. The passage of nestrate to say it would take the United States army to enforce this clause. The passage of this law would cause more trouble on the coast than any law that could be passed, and I have only hinted at some of the objections to the bill."

Mr. Clifton proceeded: "Apply the provisions of this bill to the owners of wharves on our sea coast and it will work a great hardship. As a prominent citizen in the Savannah Times

"If my right to fatten oysters below low water mark along my water lines is to be taken away, why not take away the wnar' owner's right to charge a vessel for lying below low water mark in front of their wharves? The river does not belong to the wharf owners! Under this oyster bil, unless the land owner takes upand rays a rent for the oyster privileges along his lines, Dr. Oemler and those in the oyster business will have a right to come and clear out all the oysters in front of them, and that is just what they want."

"I have no objection to trying the provisions of this bill, if it is important to experiment on it, on the sounds and large bodies of water along our sea coast, when it can be done without interfering with citizens who have invested their money in property and improved it for their benefit and for the benefit of the public." If my right to fatten oysters below low water

public."
While Mr. Clifton was talking he was making the peaches fly, and he had when he finished a pile of peach peelings in front of him as large as a small oyster bed.
"Come up tomorrow and hear my speech," he said as the reporter glided out of the door.

They Say They Have Been Badly Treated.

They Say They Have Been Badly Treated.
From the Dalton, Ga., Argus.
The Argus regrets to chronicle the probable disbandment of the Dalton Guards, our recently organized military company. The company feel that they have been badly treated by the adjutent-general, and consider his action as indicatory of a purpose to freeze them out, and hence the uselessness of pursuing their purpose of organization. Immediately after the federal appropriation to the state militia a fine company was organized, and the required notification and application for authority sent to the adjutant. The receipt was duly acknowledged, with the additional statement that it was one of the first received, and would receive proper consideration when the ment that it was one of the first received, and would receive proper consideration when the board met. When the board did meet the application of the Dalton company was not presented, on the plea that only one name was signed to it, while, in fact, the application sent was fully signed, and, it is said, has since been found pigeon-holed. The boys, perhaps, have acted hastily.

From the Chattanooga Times. Why the Widow Was Crushed.

From the Chatanooga Times.

Speaking of widows marrying made me think of an incident that happened near where I lived way back in the fifties. I lived next door to Dick Tolbot. He had five little brats. Dick went off a hunting one day and shot his leg. It was mighty bad weather, and at last the doctors had to cut off his leg to save his life. He lingered along for several months, and then died at last. I was there the night that he died. She took on mighty bad. Some of the neighbors went to her to console her, but it did no good. At last I went to the seeminly heart-broken wife, and told her that poor Dick was gone and told her it did no good to "take on" so. "I can't help it." said she, and continuing, pointing toward her children, said: "Just think that these poor fhildren will have to come under a step-father.

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TRUTHFUL MAN TELLS HOW HE AND SAM JONES SWORE OFF.

Weather in North Carolina—The Truth ful Man is a Bachelor School Teacher, and Has a Word to Say About His Boys and Girls.

He was a Virginian by birth-aristocrat mily, owned lots of niggers—but a Georgian adoption. I have no less an authority than his own words for these statements. He is a school teacher by profession, had seen better days, and had traveled around ex-

seen better days, and had traveled around ex-tensively. He was moreover—I cite the au-thority already referred to—an observing sort of man, and traveled with both eyes open. He believed in the old doctrine that every man should let his light shine. He had nothing to conceal. What he had seen and done he was perfectly willing fer other people to

"Well, sir," he was saying, as I woke up, "I never saw such a quick succession of phenomena—singular phenomenon, plural phe-nomena—in all my life. I never did, sir. I got on the train at Lenoir at 7:30 yesterday morning. It was raining, sir, when I stepped aboard that train. It rained until we crossed the Catawba, and we struck sunshine at Hickory. We traveled twenty-five miles in the sunshine, and struck rain again at Lancaster. It was raining for four or five miles, and then we had sunshine again as far as Winnsboro. From Winnsboro to Cardwell it was raining hard, but from Cardwell to within. five miles of Columbia it was all sunshine. Then we passed through another storm, strikville we struck rain again, and at Graniteville the rain became a storm, and from Graniteville to Augusta we passed through the most terrible storm I ever witnessed, sir."

He stopped for breath. "But the most remarkable weather I ever experienced," he continued, "was during my eighteen days' vacation up here in Wilkes, Alleghany and Ashe counties, in North Carolina. The first day I was there it was sunshine until half-past four in the evening, and it rained hard from half-past four until dark. The second day it was sunshiny from half past four o'clock, sir, and then it rained hard until dark. It was the same way on the third day. Exactly the same way on the fourth day. Sunshine until half past four on the fifth day, and hard rain until dark. It was the same thing on the sixth

day, and so on, sir, for the eighteen consecutive days that I was there." There was a dead silence for several seconds. and then I heard the drummer across the aisle ask dubiously:

"Rain come on sudden?" "Very sudden, sir," said the truthful man, 'No provocation whatever."

"At exactly half-past four o'clock?" "Didn't miss it half a second, sir-ne

"For eighteen consecutive days?" "So help me God, sir, for esghteen consecu

"See that Chinaman back there?" asked the truthful man. "That Chinaman got on at Columbia. See how he watches me? Now, if I'd stick my head out the window he'd stick his head out too. If I went into the smoker he'd pick up his pack and go too. He watches me ilke a hawk, don't he? See how interested

"He heard me ask the conductor when we would reach Savannah, and he hasn't taken his eyes off me since. He's going to Savannah too, you see, and knows that if he gets off where I do he's all right. That poor Chinaman hasn't shut his eyes since we left Colum-bia, and every time I look back there he is watching me like his life depended on it."

"Quess what a fellow in North Caroling sked me," said the truthful man.

The drummer had to give it up. Nearly everybody in the car had been waked up by this time, but nobody was in the hun guess what a North Carolina man asked the truthful man.

"He asked me," continued the truthful man, unblushingly, "if there was really any such man as Sam Jones. He was a real sm too-the most extensive merchant in Gane Hollow-wanted to know if there was really any such man as Sam Jones. When I told him ooked like he didn't know what to make of it. Then I told him how Sam and I used to get drunk together and how I saved Sam's life at the risk of my own one time, and they just ought that nothing in Allehany county was good enough for me. They come from miles around to hear me talk about Sam Jones."

The truthful man was remarkably self-pos-"And while I was there," he continued calmly. "I saw the original Surrey—the hero in that novel, 'Surrey of Eagle's Nest." In fact, I staid at Bili's house most of the time I was there. I think that's the best novel that Cook ever wrote, don't you? Cook and I were great friends for years, but I never knew before that the hero of his story was living right there at Slip Gap, in North Carolina."

"Yes," continued the speaker in his smooth, Washingtonian fashion, "Sam and I used to get very drunk together. I made it a point always to drink two glasses to Sam's one then carry Sam home and put him to bed.

"You must have heard Sam tell about the time he and I swore off. It was down here in Savan—Cartersville, I mean, one cold night in January. Both of us got drunk. We slept in the barroom all night. Somebody put Sam on a pool table, and threw me up on the counter. I woke up next morning about 5 o'clock, and the first thing I saw was Sam there on the table, look-

"Tony,' says Sam, 'I'm just thinkin' what a rotten shame it is for a man of your sense and culture—a man of your splendid abilities and magnificent intellent—should be lying there on a bar counter drunk.'

"'The biggest difference, Sam,' says I, 'is that I'm on a bar counter and you're on the pool table.'
"'Not a bit, says Sam, 'for you've got the intellect and I baven't. You was born to be somebody. I never will be anybody but plain

Sam Jones.' "'Yes,' says I, 'and that'll be your fortine if you let whisky alone.' 'Sam looked sorter misty over it.

"'How's that?' says he, presently.
"'Sam,' says I, 'you've got the material in you for a great preacher. Don't bother about divinity and orthodoxy-it'll spoil any preacher. Just go right ahead and tell them they are all liars and hypocrites, and you'll get rich

"'Tony,' says Sam, 'do you mean it?" "'Tony,' says Sam, 'do you mean it?"

"I do, Sam,' says L

"Sam got up off the table and staggered over to the counter. The tears were streaming from his eyes as he grasped myahand.

"Toney,' said he, 'I'll try it.'

"And right then and there we swore off forever. Sam went to preaching and I went back to my school."

"That Dawson murder was a terrible thing," "It continued the truthful man meditatively. was a great blow to me, for I loved Frank Dawson like a brother."

"Did you know McDow?" asked the drum "Know him!" indignantly. "I know that scoundrel like a book. I saw McDow run from a man one time in the streets of Camden Kershaw county. That's where McDow lived before he went to Charleston." "Who did he run from?" asked the drum-

mer again.

"From a fellow named Shannon. McDow is a cowardly sneak; he always bore that reputation, Shannon was going to cowhide him, and McDow ran like a dog."

"Do you know what a black gum is? You know that where a black gum grows the land in the land and so well for the land in the land and so well for the land in the land

is worn out and poor, and good for nothing. As I told 'em in my commencement speech down here in Clinch county, the blackgums are growing where once the palmetto flourished. That such a diabolical crime should go unpunished is a more than the fair. is a mockery at justice and a blot upon the fair name of South Carolina. Scratch from the coat-of-arms your green palmetto, Oh, South Carolina, and put the blackgum instead of it.'"

"Yes," resumed the truthful man presently,
"I've been teaching down here in Clinch
for a good many years. Why, I'm teaching
the children of children that I used to teach. It makes me feel old. I find my boys and girls nearly everywhere I go now. I like to see them doing well in this world. One of my girls married a fellow worth \$20,000-one of the girls I used to teach. I always knew that girl would do well.

"But my boys have done even better than my girls. Two of 'em are lawyers now, one in Waresboro and the other in Dupont. Two of them are Methodist preachers, four of them are merchanfs, and two of them are traveling men. Another one of my boys is making \$60 a month—\$2 a day—right down here in Savannah. His boss says that by the here in Savannah. His boss says that by the time he is ten years older that boy will be making \$3 a day. There aint a finer young business man in Savannah than he is, and I made him, sir. I took him when he was eight years old and didn't know a single letter in the alphabet. I taught him his lettors—I'm as good as they make 'em when it comes to teaching the alphabet—and before I had that boy three years he could read the first chapter of Mathew without boblin' once. That boy'll make his mark in this world yet."

The train came to a strud crill yells the case.

The train came to a stand still under the car shed in Savannah, and the truthful man stopped talking to gather up his bundles. G. W.

HE WAS NO DRUMMER. Mr. Weiss Explains Why It is That He was at

the Depot.
Waycross, Ga., in the last few months has become quite a city in her laws and customs, as i evident from the ordinances passed recenly, among which is one that prohibits the hotel-keep-ers from "drumming up" custom at the trains. Gne of the most prominent—and, by the way, one of the best—places to stop at is kept by a Jew named Weiss. A few days ago Weiss was seen at the depot talking carnestly with several parties just after the train had come in, and accompanied them to his house. A case was made out against him and he was summoned before the mayor, where the fol-

lowing interview took place:
"What were you doing at the train, Mr. Weiss?" asked his honor. "I vas haf a delegram, for a shentleman mit de

drain," was the reply.

"Were you not drumming up custom?"

"No, str; I vas not. Does I looks like a drummer?" drawing himself up proudly. "Did you ask no one to come to your house?" per-

"You did not even mention the fact that you kept "Oh, vell," replied Weiss, who saw what a position he was now in, "ven I see a shentleman ober dere, vat seem like he want to go to a place to shleep, I tells him I got a nice house shust ober de way, but shu Jge, I does it shust out ob pity fer him,

The court smiled, and asked the gentleman for Pimples, boils and other humors are liable to appear when the blood gets heated. To cure the mtake Hood's Sarsaparilla.

A Suggestion.

and not dat I wants to make a cent out ob him."



Effect May 12, 1889. BETWEEN ATLANTA AND BRUNSWICK.
SOUTH BOUND.

East tennessee va., & ga railw -

			DA:	IL	Y.	1	AI	LY	
eave Atlanta	[7	00	a	m	6	00	D	n
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Leave Jacksonville
Leave Savanuah...
Leave Jesup...
Leave Brunswick...
Arrive Macon...
Arrive Atlanta..... ATLANTA TO CINCINNATI.

Leave Atlanta...... Leave Rome....... Leave Dalton... Arrive Chattanooga. Leave Chattanooga. Arrive Lexington... Arrive Cincinnati... 7 50 p m | 12 25 p m 10 45 p m | 3 25 p m 13 0011 ht 44 p m 2 10 a m 6 10 p m 2 20 a m 6 20 p m 12 000000 3 48 a m 3 25 p m 6 46 a m ATLANTA TO MEMPHIS. Arrive Chattanooga. Leave Chattanooga. Arrive Merophis....

Arrive Dalton Arrive Chattanooga Leave Washington... 8 10 a m 11 20 p m 11 20 p m Arrive Baltimore... 9 00 a m 12 40 a m 12 40 a m Arrive Philadelphis 1 20 a m 5 00 a m Arrive New York.... 2 00 p m 6 20 a m 6 50 a m

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CLOTHING, HATS, ETC.

UR Neckwear and light weight Derby Hat sale proved. quite a success.

Not often you have an opportunity to buy a \$4 hat for \$1.35. Just a few Derbys left.

We have for the remainder of this week some attractive bargains in Serge Suits, both blue and black, at \$10 a suit. These goods are worth more, but we are in a humor for giving bargains, and so here goes. Anything in summer underwear cheap now.

One or two lines of Children's Knee Pants Suits to be closed out regardless of value.

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DRINK HIRES' ROOT BEER,

A package (liquid) 25c makes 5 gallons. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED. No Trouble. Easily Made.

No boiling or straining. Directions simple, and if made accordingly there can be no mistake.

Ask your druggist or grocer for it, and take no other. See that you get *HIRES'*.

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Location unsurpassed, superior accommodations, more amusements, string band, great variety of mineral waters, best return for prices asked of any health and pleasure resort. Railroad excursion rates, Send for illustrated circular. Ad-

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jly 26, fri* mon. wed

Reserved.

BAST AND WEST RAILROAD OF ALABAMA.
Office of Receiver and Manager,
August 2d, 1889.
SEALED PROPOSALS, ADDRESSED TO THE
undesigned, will be received u til 12 m. Monday, August 12th, 1889, for furnis ing all material
and the erection of 1,300 cubic yards, more or les,
of bridge masonry. Specifications and other information will be furnished on application to George
H. Clarke, chief engineer, Cedartown, Polk county,
Ga.
Receiver and Manager, Cartersvilla, Ga.
ang 3-dtd

LETTTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in postoffice, Atlanta, Ga-for week ending August 3d, 1859. Parties calling will please say "advertised," and syste the date. One cent must be collected on each advertised let-er when delivered.

LADIES' LIST.

-C Ablis, A Q Adams, Annie Adams, Ann nineth.

B-Rilla Burrow, Rosa Byrd, Nancy Barnes, NelBean, Mattie bradty, 2; Noriah Beufort, Lilliecall, Lillie Burrow, Janie Bryant, JC Bylngton,
larrett Barksdale, Etta Bent, Cella Bradway, Carline Brown, A B Bircy, JA Bell.

C-Nealy Gump, M C Ourles, Laura Collens, Mary
ade, May Castleton, Miny Clarke, Julia Cloud,
harity Collius, Agnes Cramers, Mrs Carter.

B-Savannah Durniel, Eliz Dawson.

E-Ophelin Elits, Mahadiy Evans, E.C Evans, E R
Rills.

E-Ophelia Elik, Maininy Evans, ac Evans, a R. Elis, F-Giney Fitch, Garsie Fleming, E G Foster, An ile Foster, E Fitzpatrick, G-Lucy Grice, Ann ifonaky, Elise Giover, M B alns, Corien Giles.

H-Saul P Harris, Sophia Haynon, S Hook, Matic Henson, Mary Hood, Mattle Hataway, M B Huncer, John Hackney, Kattle Holdier, Enna Hudgems, Gliza Hemp, Charlotte Hightower, Bettle Harris, 2; Valter Harrison.

J-T J Jones, Nettle Jane, Sethe Jackson, Katie Iones, Hudson Johnson, Anner Johnson, Anna M Iow Allise Harris

oy, Alliso Juory. K-Ophelia Kelly, L L Knight, Maggie Keng--Miles Leanth, Mollie Lewis, Lillian Leyens, L

le.

—Rosa Malhone, Sarah Mants, M. E. Moore, MaMcMulian, Leuia. Moore' Mollie Minter, M. E.

rits, T.J. McGaive, Joe Magby, Josephens Miller,
tie McRoy, Edle Multree, Zeiler Milburn, Amie
, Andrew McGee, Allie Mannis.

Fennie L. Nance, Mannie H. Newton, Fannie

H Nill.

P—Virginia Parker, Mary R Paine, Lizzie Plenely, Moley, Philips, Jettie Farker, Ella Pearson, Emma Pyron, Palm ra A Presty.

R—Ballie Robertson, Lizzie Rawson, Jennia Ramsey, Georgia Riden, Gertrude Renns, Hautie Russel, Ed Roseborough, Eilen Reid, Adrah Reniroe, Bessie Edor.

Ed Roseborough, Eilen Reid, Adran Reinly, Jesse Roley,
S-N R Simmons, Minnie L Skelly, Mary Styles,
L A Salmond, Ida Strom, Hattle Shorter, F E Stowart, Emma Shrw, Ella Shannan, Dora Swift Betcy
Story Anna Sitsping, Bessie Smith, Nannie Smith,
T-Lizzie Touns, Martha Taylor, Eila Thomas,
Fannie Thornion, Adas Todd, Mrs Thomas,
V-Eomelia Varner,
W-Ninery Woodward, Susen White, Nancy
Wine, Mary Wallace, Miss Wogan, Mathe Wesson,
Tola Willson, Mary Wathan, Loatha Williams,
Hauna Williams, Darks Wesley, Annie Wright,
Y-Longnia Yong,
GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A-W W Ammons, W C Abe, W V Adams, W G

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—W W Ammons, W C Abe, W V Adams, W G Abell, V L Appleby, "homns Adams, S J Allen, J M Addinson, J T Adams, Henry Alsberg, Ed Atterway, C A Alford, Bill Anderson, Arthur Allen.

B—W C Boyd, Willis Brown, W T Beall, W W Brunon, Thomas Bockmon, T H Bryans, Samuel Bridgers, Snodie Bsynton, N C Barnett, Mart Black, J G Barrett, Join Bell, I P Brown John M Brabson, J B Brewton, H C Brown, G Brown John M Brabson, J B Brown, Garnell L Buck, Gordle Bryant, F W Bowen, 2: D Bullock, A S & J Brown, A Lee Buck, Ben Bowers.

C—W F Cliffon, W B Chen, 3; W L Cunningham, Wm H Cox, W H Carlton, Thomas Coams, T J Christan, Loyd Collones, M Cork, J H Cashwell, Jno Castleburg, J D Chamblee, H H Clemons, F Chaney, A F Crawford, Albert Crosby.

— Williams H Bantel, Westley Duval, W B Dozler, W P Durdan, Mathen Danlel, Mallory Dockins, J M Dalay, James H Dennard, 2; J H Donaldson, George Drenon, Henry Daniel, George Denard, Geo G Dennion, G Disley, Chas Dickinson, Brown Dillot.

B—W H Emerson. O T Evans. J L Ewvin, George

-WH Emerson, O T Evans, J L Ewvin, George glesh, RF Eakes. Englesh, R F Eakes.
F-W P Feaster, William B Ferguson, T W Fry,
Richard Fountain, N A Fricks, Gustav Fritsche, C B
Frank Co, Albert Ford.
G-W M Goedman, W D Gamble, W L Glessmen,
F W Goldey, Mark Gordon, 2: Jimmle Gardner, Jessle Greenwood, J B Goliton, Anderson Gibbins, N F

F W Godley, Mark Gordon, 2: Jimmie Gardner, Jessie Greenwood, J B Goliton, Anderson Gibbins, N F Gibson.

H—Wiley Hector, Wm Hall, D R W D Hall, B M Hewit, R N Hudson, S Henderson, C B Higgins, J C Howell, J W Hites, J H Hall, J W Humphres, J W Huey, Henry Hammonds, G W Howard, 2; Henry J Hill, Cikton Hardon, B: Clair Horton, Dr Horton, Dr Hawkins, 2; Dr A M Hill.

J—Willie Jenkins, William Jones, Tom Johnson, J T Jordan, Magde Jones, M J Jucton, H J Jackson, E H Johnson, D W Jones, Abe Jones, W L Johnson, L W Joans, Abe Jones, W L Johnson, L W Joanson, D W Joses, Abe Jones, W L Johnson, K—3 F Kingsbury, J A Keenon, G L Klipatrick, H A Knight, J F Klimble, 3: Joseph Kempton, M F Kernress, N A Kaplan, Dr W C Kendrick.

L—W R Little, W F Long, Webster Leslie, R F Lyon, S F Lofiey, J & Lumpkin, Joe Lell, J A Lambert, J A Loftis, Freeman Lewis, Anderson Lattermore, B M Lamar, D G Lennard.

M—W A Malone, Wm K Mower, W 8 McCarley, Walter Morgan, T R Moneely, V A McGinty, Robt Maioy, S A McAfee, Martin McReath, J T Moore, J A McRay, J T Miller, James MeIntosh, Judson S McEllmurry, Jno Mann, G E Matlack, Eddie Moore, E H Moore, Diamond Millor, C N McDonald, C P Murphy, C S Maiwell, Mr McClain, Robt Meador, David H Morgan.

N—W M Nicholas, T M Nelson, Seaborn M Nese, O—J Toliver, Jno C Neill.

P—W G Paschail, W M Person, W H Pope, R J Perry, M P Palet, M A Powell, Henry Pate, Charlle Prichett, A F Pharr, 3; Benzegard G Pop, W H Page.

Page.

R—T J Robinson, Sam Rayford, S R Roland, Jas Richards, John Ramsey, J N Rowland, J W Ramsey, J no C Ruse, J A Rowling, George M Rose, A Reese. ese.

Washington Smith, W P Smithson, T F Shank, neron Sharr, Bim Smith, S W Smith, N A Simply, Jesse Smith, J M Spence, J A Simmons, Joel A slith, Jan Stewart, J N Spence, George Stores, F C lith, Frank J Smith, Cliffle Saut, Charlie Samply, C Smith, Mr Smith, Bernard Simmonds, Allen lith, Berry Sanna, S H Swanson, J G Smith, F W askellord.

Shackelford.

T—W M Tanner, R Thomas, S B Thurman, J C Trout, J S Thurman, H Tinnon, G W Thomas, E Terroil, S M Tills, D M Terry & Co, Alonza Tilswell, A B Turner, Robt G Thornton. Well, A B Turner, RODG T Thornton.

W—Washington Williams, W D Wootten, W J
Williamš, W E Wimpy, W A Wood, Thomas R
Wright, Romer Williams, B L Williams, J A Webb,
James Whitman, J M Webster, J P Williamson, Jas
Wilson, G O Warnyck, H Webb, Eg Weber, Eugene
Wren, Fred Weits Clannic Williams, Mrs Williams,
B L Wymman, B F White, Ethelbert Waldron, F G
Wilson.

B L Wymman, B F White, Ethelbert Waldron, F G Wilson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Union Pub Co. Tray Fertilizer Co, Prop Christian Worker, Fastor of Primitive Baptist Church, Journal of National Ass of Machinist, Fiedmont Pub House, Nat Tab Pub Co, Nat Collecting Co, 66½ Whitehalf St, 4; 168 Marietta St, M F D By Novelty Iron Works, The Main Belting Co, 115 E Fair St, Haynes Rheumatic Specific Co, Green Cavensly & Gewell, Gospel Advocate, To. the Dean of College American Medicine & Surgery, Dale Jones & Co. College of Pharmacy, Cotton Bagging Mg Co, P O Box 30, Banner Mills & Co, Bryant Pub, Atlanta Pub Co, 2; Ed of Atlanta Coin Merchant Atlanta. Fire Insurances. Flower Constitution, Grocery Constitution Office, J Constitution Office, J Constitution Office, J Costitution Office, J Costitution Office, J Costitution Office, I of S Constitution Office, J Costitution Office, J Costi

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY
UFFICE GEN'L MANAGER,
AUGUSTA, GA., MATCH 2d, 1831 }

Commencing Sunday, 81 108tant, the follow
amenger schedule will be operated:
N. 27 WEST-PAILY.

AT 1 MI 17 LS	DATE DIE LANGE.
Leave Washington Leave Athens Leave Gaines ille Arrive Atlanta	1 00 p n
No. 28 EAS	T-DAILY.
Leave Atlanta Leave Gainesville Arrive Athens Arrive Washington Arrive Augusta	
DAY PASSEN	GER TRAINS.
No. 2 EAST-DAILY.	No. 1 WEST-DAILY.
Iv. Atlanta \$00 a m Ar. Gainesville \$15 p m Ar. Athens \$05 p m Ar. Washington 220 p m Ar. Augusta 335 p m RIGHT EXPRE No. 4 EAST—DAILY.	Lv. Wasi ingtoni 11 20a m Lv. Athens 8 50 a m Ar. Gainesville 8 25 pm Ar. Atlanta 5 45 pm
Lv. Atlanta 11 15 p m Ar. Augusta 6 45 a m	Lv. Augusta11 00 p m
Lv. Atlanta 8 55 a m Ar. Decatur 9 23 a m Lv. Atlanta 3 45 p m Ar. Decatur 4 10 p m	Ar. Atlanta 10 15 a m Lv. Decatur 420 p m Ar. Atlanta 4 45 p m
COVINGTON ACCOM'N Lv. Atlanta 620 p m Lv. Decatur 656 p m Ar. Covington 835 p m MACON NIGHT E	Lv. Covington
No. 31 WESTWARD.	No. 32 EASTWARD.

deeping car to Charleston on train No. 1. rains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 8 will, if aguall d stop at Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 8 will, if signall d stop at any regular schedule flag station.

Trains No. 27 and 28 will stop and receive passengers to and from the following stations only: Grovatowu, Harlem, Dearling, Thompson, Norwood, Barnett, Crawfordville, Union Point, Greenesboro, Madison, Ruiledge, Social Circle, Covington, Conyers, Lithonia, Stone Adountain and Decatur. 27 makes close connection for all points north and northwest.

Trains A and 2, dinner at Union Point.

Train No. 28, supper at Harlem.

J. W. GREEN,

Gen'l Managor.

Gen'l Passenger Agt.

JOE W. WHITE, T. P. A., Augusta Ga.

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SUMMER RESORTS.

Tallulah Falls, Ga, THE GRAND VIEW HOTEL ATTRACTIONS this season ere many, Good music, ten pins, swimming pool, has the biginest elevation of any hotel at the falls by many feet, situated in its own park, commanding the finest scenery of any thotel south of the Biue litidge. Rates teamy VUNG.

CLIFF HOUSE AND COTTAGES. TALLULAH FALLS, GA. DEST EQUIPPED HOTEL IN THE BLUE RIDGE mountains. Scenery is grandly beautiful; climate absolutely perfect. Dairy and garden furnish abundant supply of fresh milk and vegetables.

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OPENS WING 1, 1889.
This is one of The Coolest And Most comfortable places, which to spend, the summer. It is on the Air lines, R., 27 miles from Aslanta. It is a run for places, laving a number of large springs of the best water. The table is supplied with the maless fare. It is a run for large springs of the best water. The table is supplied with the maless fare. It is a real follows; it per day, 80 fer week; 340 per month. Address I. N. Strickland, Bulluth, Ga.

Madison Square, New York.

THE LARGEST, BEST APPOINTED AND MOST liberal managed hotel in the city, with the most central and delightful location.

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A. B. Darling, formerly of the Battle house, Mobile. B. Darling, formerly of the Battle house, Mobile liam Hitcheeck, formerly of the St. Charles hotel liam Gricana. inno 28 2m trees the sat sun

NEW PRINCESS ANNE HOTEL VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.,
Situated directly on the ocean, 18 miles due east o
Norfolk, Va.; accessible vie Norfolk and Virginia
Beach railraad. This great seaside resort pre sent
every advantage for luxury, comfort and health
Summer season now open. Elegant drives on th
hard beach and through the piney woods. The best
serf bathing on the coast. Send for illustrated pamphiet.

S. E. CRITTENDEN, Manager.

iuly 25 13t phlet. july 25 13t

Springs Warm GEORGIA, NORTH SIDE PIND MOUNTAINS. Altitude of hotel 1,250 hove sea and directly on the Georgia Middian salitoad. Six large swim ming baths. Temp fattie of water 90 degrees. Cures rheumytism tyspeps, cutaneous and kidney diseases. Baths all room billiards and tenpin alloys free. At 18,00 described on circular with au-

ming baths. Temp atthe of water 90 degrees. Cares rheumylism yapeps outaneous and lidney diseases. Baths all room billiards and tenpin alleys free. A sly for descript on circular with analysis of wate and drates of bod d.

CHARLES L. DAVIS, Proprietor.

TULTON COUNTY SHERIFF SALES FOR AU gust 1889. Will be sold before the court house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in August 1889, within the legal hours of sale, the following property towit:

The whole and entire interest in the property purchased December 11, 1883, of Jacob Clarke, lying and being in the state of Georgia, county of Fulton, and city of Atlanta, and being part of lot 2 of block 10, of Collins' survey, the same being the east part of lot 2, fronting on the south side of Magnolia street 50 feet, and running back same width 200 feet, more or less, to a stake. Bounded on the east by a 30 foot street (now lane); on the south and west by 30 foot street (now lane); on the south and west by 30 foot street (now lane); on the south and west by 30 foot street (now lane); on the south and west by 30 foot street (now lane); on the south and west by 30 foot street (now lane); on the south and west by 30 foot street (now lane); on the south and containing 4 acre, more or less.

The whole and entire interest in the property purchased June 1, 1883, of Hickett, lying and being in state of Georgia, county of Fulton and city of Atlanta, and being part of originally land lot 82, known in the sub-division of the Morrison property, as lot 5, in block 5, fronting on north side of Hattie, (now State street) 28 feet, adjoining lot No. 4, in said block 71 feet, on south side or south east side; on east 85 feet by property of Leftwitch, (in 1885) and on morth or northwest 75 feet by lot No. 6, in said sub-division, so property of the same, levid on as the property of U. H. Clarke to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court, in favor of Mrs. F. B. Douglass vs. W. H. Clarke.

Part of land lot No. 46 in the 14th district of

issued from Futton superior court in Invor of the Georgia Railroad and Banking company vs. The Pendleton Gvano company and W. M. Pendlion et al. endorsers.

Also at the same time and place, a parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., land lot 189 and 35, being a part of No. 18 of the Humphries' survey, beginning on the west side of Wells street at Hitson corner, running west along Hitson's line 100 feet, thence south parallel with Wells street 80 feet, thence east parallel with Hitson line 100 feet to Wells street. Hence north along Wells street 80 feet, thence cast parallel with Hitson line 100 feet to Wells street. Hence county along wells street so feet to beginning point; lovied on as the property of S. W. Peek to satisfy a fit issued from 1025th district, G. M., Fulton county, Ga., in favor of Joseph Thompson vs. 8. W. Peek.

Also at the same time and place all that tract in land lot \$7 of 14th district of Fulton county, being lot No. 9 of plat recorded in book C-8, \$14\%, record of deeds said county, lying between Garibaldi and Windsor streets; hound east by Windsor street fifty feet and running back west same width along south side of Amy street one hundred and seven feet. The Interest levied on and to be sold, being that held under a bond for titles from H. J. Lamar, Jr., and C. T. Swift in favor of Herman Flin, there being a balance of \$330 purchase money unpaid. Levied on as the property of Herman Flin to satisfy an attachs ment if, fa. issued from N. P. and ex-Ofleio J. P. court of \$330 hunchase money unpaid. Levied on as the property of Herman Flin, there being a balance of \$330 purchase money unpaid. Levied on as the property of Herman Flin to satisfy an attachs ment if fa. issued from N. P. and ex-Ofleio J. P. court of \$330 hunchase money unpaid. Levied on as the property of defendant, deed to her being filed in according to the city of Atlanta and extending west along Decant street 50 feet and running back along Yonge street, same time and place, the undivided interest of Z. B. A

of Z. B. Ammons by virtue of a mortgage fifa from Fulton superior court in avor of Marietta C. Sheek vs. Z. B. Ammons.

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land, situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, state of Georgia, and county of Fulton, aforesaid, and known as a portion of city lot No. twenty-three (23) of original land lot fifty-one (51) in the fourteenth (4th) district of originally Henry now Fulton, containing (4) one foorth acre more or less, and bounded on the north by the formerly Goldsmith's now Biount lot, which is the north half of said city lot twenty three (23), east by city lot No, thirty-two (32) south by the property of T. L. Langston which is city lot twenty-two (22) and west by Feachtree street; said lot fronting fifty (50) feet more or less, and being the property conveyed to said Demorest by said Mrs. Fowler on the 6th of March, 1886, by a conveyance recorded in the office of the clerk of superior court of said county of Fulton in deed book I I, page 346; levied on as the property of first. Flora Fowler to satisfy a fi fa, issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of A. Z. Demarcst vs. Mrs. Flora Fowler.

Also at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, in land to No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., beginning on the east of Vine street, at a point 250 feet north of west Fair street, running north fifty feet along east side of Vine street, the whole running back east line south 176 leag, and known as No. 43 of the Hayden property—levied on as the property of W. H. Powell to satisfy one fig. issued from the 1,026th district, G. M. Fulton county, Ga., in favor of J. L. Nichols and Company vs. W. H. Powell, also six fi fa's from the 1,026th district, G. M. Fulton county, Ga., in favor of Thomas F. Ashworth vs. W. H. Powell,

BENJAMIN BROS. Stock Brokers, Etc.,

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Johannesburg, South Africa.

New system of specularling. One per cent margin.
No brokerage unless a profit is made.
Send for prospectus, This is a good time for operating.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. RAILROAD TIME TABLE owing the arrival and departure of all trains from this city—Central Time. ARRIVE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

No. 3, Inst express, from No. 2, for Macon, Savannah and Macon, 700 cm. 700 cm. 700 cm. 15, accommodation from Griffin. 800 cm. No. 14, for Macon accommodation from Griffin. 985 cm. No. 12, for Macon and Griffin. 985 cm. No. 12, for Macon and Griffin. 12 20 pm. No. 13, special Sunday for Macon and Columbus, Albany and No. 11, from Macon, Jacksonville, 12 20 pm. No. 13, special Sunday No. 13, from Jacksonville, 12 30 pm. No. 13, special Sunday No. 13, from Savannah and Macon 16 of Savannah and Macon 16 of Savannah, 16 40 pm. No. 17, from Savannah, No. 18, from Savannah, No. 19, from Savannah, No. 19, from Savannah, No. 19, from Savannah, No. 19, from Savannah, No. 12, from Savannah, No. 13, from No. 17, for Savannah, No. 12, from Savannah, No. 14, for Savannah, No. 15, from Savannah, No. 16, for Savannah, No. 17, for Savannah, No. 18, for Savannah, No. 18, for Savannah, Brunswick and Jacksonville, No. 18, for Savannah, Brunswick an CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA

GEORGIA RAILEGAL From Augusta* 6 30 am To Augusta* 8 00 am From Covin't'n 7 55 am To Decatur. 8 55 am From Decatur. 10 16 am To Clarkston. 12 10 pm From Augusta* 1 00 pm To Augusta* 2 45 pm From Decatur. 4 5 pm To Covington. 3 45 pm From Augusta* 5 45 pm To Covington. 6 20 pm From Augusta* 5 45 pm To Augusta* 11 15 pm Published 1 15 pm To Augusta* 11 15 pm Published 1 1 15 pm Published 1 1 15 pm Published 1 1 1 15 pm

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad,) From Gre'n'ille* 6 18 am To Sait Springs*. 8 55 am From Tal'poosa*. 8 33 am To Birm'gham*. 1 15 pm From Bait Spri's*. 4 35 pm To Sait Springs*. 5 50 pm From Birm'm*. 5 28 pm To To Sait Springs*. 5 50 pm From Birm'm*. 5 28 pm To To Taliapoosa*. 5 50 pm From Sait Spri's*. 10 40 pm To Greeuville*... 11 00 pm ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

From Fort Valley To Fort Valley
12 20 am and 10 35 pm 3 00 pm and 7 (0 am

*Daily, Sunday only, All other trains daily
except Sunday, Central time. Richmond & Danville Railroad Co. THE GA. PACIFIC RAILWAY DIVISION.

The completion of this important theroughfare to Greenville and Arkansas City on the Missippi river, gives the southeastern states a direct and short line to the west, southwest and northwest.

All under one management from Washington, D. C., to the Mississippi river.

July 14th, 1889. No. 50. No. 52 No. 54 No. 80 Daily. Daily. Daily. Daily. At Salt Springs 2 10 pm 11 50 pm 16 48 pm 10 00 a AT Birming m. A Birming m. 8 80 pm 6 48 pm 10 00 a m Ar Columbus. 12 45 pm 12 45 pm No. 82 12 45 pm ... 1 50 pm ... Ar West Point
Lv Atlanta...
Ar Salt Springs
Ar Winona...
Ar Greenwood... 5 00 pm 6 15 pm QUEEN AND CRESCENT ROUTE.

Ly Birmingham... Ar Jackson ... Ar Vicksburg. Ar Vicksburg.
Ar Shreveport.
Ar Dallas.

K. C., M. & B. R. R.

Ar Kansas City .. SHORT LINE Gadsden and Attalla, Ala. Lv Atlanta ... Ar Anniston Ar Gadsden... Ar Attalla ... ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. B. Ar Natchez.

Pullman Vestibuied Sleeping Cars between Washinaton, D. C., and Birmingham, Ala., without change on 52 and 53. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Birmingham on 59 and 51. FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS Birmingham to Memmbis and Kansase City without chance.

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Gen. Pass. Agent.
Birmingham, Ala.
I.Y. SAGE,
General Supt.
Birmingham, Ala.
Washington, D. General Manager, Washington, D. C. Birmingham, Ala. Washington, D. C.

DIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond & Danville Railroad Company.)

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Double daily trains and elegant coaches without
change between ATLANTA and WASHINGTON
with Fullman Buffet Stleeping Care.

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MONTGOMERY to WASHINGTON.
Only twenty-mine nours transit Atlanta to New York

In effect Febry.

Mail. Expre-

ATLANTA TO ATHENS VIA NORTHEASTERN
RAILROAD. Daily D'y ex S'y No. 50. No. 52, Leave Athens (city time) 6 40 am 5 00 pm Arrive Atlania city time 11 00 am 9 40 pm Tickets on sale at Union Ticket Office and No.,13 on sale at Union France fourse L. TAYLOR, Gen'l Pass Agt., Vashington, D. 1

Leave Lula (city time)..

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Maddox, Rucker & Co., BANKERS,

36 WEST ALABAMA STREET. Transact a general banking business. Receive deposits subject to check at sight. Buy and self-acchange. Collections made on all accessible points. Allows 5 per cent interest on time deposits.

DARWIN G. JONES. OLIVER C. FULLER JONES & FULLER. investment Securities a specialty. See us in reard to railroad bonds and stocks. Stocks, Bonds and Loans.

MONEY TO LOAN On Atlanta Real Estate Time; 3 to 10 years. Terms, 7 per cent interest and 1 per cent per annum to cover commissions and attorney's fees. DE'SAUSSURE -:- & -:- ATKINSON,

J. H. & A. L. JAMES, BANKERS. OPEN 8 TO 4. CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Pays more interest on time deposits than any other strong bank. New business wanted. july28-d3m fin col

9% PEACHTREE, ROOM

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN I WANT TO BUY STATE OF GEORGIA BONDS, Atlanta bonds, railroad bonds, Atlanta and west Point railroad stock and defentures, and securities of other states, cities, and railroads, Please offer me any securities you have for sale now or in the fature.

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CAPITAL \$100,000.

James R. Wylie, Pres. | W. J. Van Dyke, V. Pres. Edward S. Pratt, Cashier.

JAMES R. WYLIE, W. A. MOORE, W. J. VAN DYKE, P. H. HARRALSON, HUGH T. INMAN, C. C. MOGEHEE, CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON.

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We had the finest Shingles in Atlanta. MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND Tetali dealers in long leaf yellow pine lumber, laths, flooring and ceiling, best in quality, write for estimate. Mills on E. T. Va. and Ga. R. R. Capacity 50,000 ft. per day. Office and yard, 49 W. Mitchell. Telephone 107d. Atlanta, Ga.

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COR. WHITEHALL AND ALABAMA STS. Capital and Undivided Profits, \$440,000. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

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OF GAINESVILLE, GA.

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Paid in Capital, - - 50.000.00 BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO The most direct and sest route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the southwest.

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NO.57 dat NORTHBOUND. | No.51 | No.53 ly Except Daily Daily Sunday.

Gen'l Manager.

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ian31-dly

Leave Montgomery... 7 40 pm 7 40 a m Arrive Eema........... 9 20 pm 9 10 a m

Lenye New Orleans... 7 00 a m 3 05 pm., Mobile 12 05 pm 7 37 pm., Pensacola........ 10 10 pm 11 45 am., Arrive Montgomery... 6 10 pm 12 52 a m...

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FOR SALE CAPITAL CITY BANK STOCK F. W. MILLER & CO.,

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FLOUR, GRAIN, HAY, FRUIT, COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY SOLE AGENTS for S. Frietsch's Excelsior Hams, Shoulders and Bacon. Stock of Meats Con Hand. Specialties this Week-Gilt Edge Creamery Butter, Cooking Butter, Eggs. REFER BY PERMISSION TO

LOWRY RANKING CO., Atlanta, NEAL LOAN AND BANKING CO., Atlanta, MERCHANTS BANK, Atlanta, S. M. INMAN, of S. M. Innan & Co., Atlanta, M. C. KYSER, of M. C. L. W. Kyer, Atlanta,

JAS. R. WYLIE, Pres. Traders Bank, Atlanta. OGLESBY & MEAD'R, Wholesale Grocers, Atlanta. R. U. HARDEMAN, Treasurer State of Georgia. CQNDON BROS., Karaville, Tenn.

MARIETTA & NORTH GEOR GIAB.R. Schedule in effect June 24 1888.



KIDNEY and all urluary troubles easily quickly and safely cured by DOCUTA Copoules. Severess cases cured in seven days. Sold stig. Co., 112 Whitestreet M. Y. Full direction

NORTH BOUND. Leave Atlanta (W. & A. R. R.) ... 7 50 a m 3 45 p m No. 1. No. 3. 8 55 a m 4 50 p m 10 05 a m 6 39 p m 11 01 a m 7 59 p m 1 13 p m 3 00 p m BOUTH BOUND. No. 2 7 30 a m 9 16 a m 11 60 p m 6 22 a m 12 12 p m 7 40 a m 1 27 p m 9 45 a m Leave White Path... Leave Tate..... Arrive Atlanta (W. & A. R.R.)... 2 58 pm 11 05 am Trains daily except Sunday.

June 27 2m F. B. CHANDLER Gen'l. Agt.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. WILMAN A. RAYGOOD & MANILTON DOUGLAS.
HAYGOOD & DOUGLAS,
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ATTORNEY AT LAW. Atlanta, Ga.
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Cure in sal satisfaction in the sal satisfaction in the cure of Generated net to Gleet. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommenting to all sufferers.
Fraze Chemical C.

Cincinnati,
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Sold by Druggists. PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. T. PARK, M. D.,

WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
All long standing and complicated diseases
of either sex, and all diseases peculiar to females a
specialty. Furnishing advice, medicines, etc., at
office or by mail and express. may 30 3m top co-BENJAMIN H. HILL, Will practice in state and United States courts.

Office, 34½ Peachtree, rooms 1 and 2. Telephone 353. EWIS W. THOMAS, ATTORNEY AND COUN-sellor at Law, Atlanta, Ga. Room 19 Gate City Eank building, Will practice in all of the Courts of the city and elsewhere by contract. Tele-phone 312.

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Dealers in Wall Paper, Lincrusta Walton, Room Mouldings, etc. july 21 1y

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Offices No. 1 Marietta
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Estate and Corporation Law specialities. tops JAMES R. HALL B. M. HALL HALL BROTHERS,

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ARCHITECT AND BUILDEN, At No. 6 Loyd street to get your specifications and drawings; also to get your building and job work done. Telephone 230.

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ARCHITECTS, Traders' Bank Building.
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CENTRAL RAILROAD of GEORGIA

No change of cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville, Fla.

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On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, except those marked t, which are run daily, except funday.

And those marked * are run on Sunday only. Arrive Hapeville..... 838 pm 225 pm 240 pm 6 30 am 420 pm 6 20 pm Valida, Shidershie, Marshie, Leave Savannah.

Leave Eufaula.

Leave Albauy.

Leave Coumbus, via Griffin.

Leave Macon.

Leave Macon.

Leave Hapeville...

Arrive Atlanta...

Sleeping Cars on all picht train Sleeping Cars on all night trains between Atlanta and Savannah, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Angusta. Through Pullman sleeper and car between Atlanta and Jacksonville via Albany on 2,5 p. m.

Through car between Atlanta and Columbus, via Griffin on 2.15 p. m. train.
Tickets for all points and sleeping car berth tickets on sale at Union Depot ticket office, in Atlanta.
For further information apply to
EAM B. WeBB. Trav.Passenger Agent,
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Savannah Fast Freight and Passenger Line

Between NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, and all points south and southwest, via CENTRA RAILROAD of GEORGIA and OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
This line is operated under one management between ATLANTA and NEW YORK, BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA, and can therefore offer the Bestand Most Expeditious Freight Line Between These Points The best and cheepest passenger route from Atlanta to New York and Boston is via Savannah, and clegant steamers thence. Fassengers, before purchasing tickets via other routes, would do well to inquire irst of the merits of the route via Savannah, by which they will avoid dust and a tedious all rail rida. Fare from Atlanta to New York and Boston, including meals and stateroom on steamer, \$24. Round trip tickets will be placed on sale June 1st, good to return until October 31st,

TIME FREIGHT SHIPMENTS SOLICITED.

The magnificent from steamships of this line are appointed to sail for August as follows: Friday, August 2
Saturday, August 3
Saturday, August 3
Saturday, August 5
Saturday, August 5
Saturday, August 7
Saturday, August 8
Saturday, Augus Chattahoochee Wednesday, August 7,
City of Augusta Friday, August 9,
City of Bavannah Saturday, August 10,
Nacocchee Monday, August 12,
City of Birmingham Wedn'day, August 12,
Tallahassee Friday, August 14,
Tallahassee Saturday, August 17,
City of Augusta Monday, August 17,
City of Augusta Monday, August 12,
City of Birmingham Saturday, August 23,
City of Birmingham Saturday, August 24,
Tallahassee Monday, August 25,
Chattahoochee Wednesday, August 26,
Chattahoochee Wednesday, August 26,
City of Augusta Saturday, August 28,
City of Augusta Saturday, August 28,
City of Augusta Saturday, August 30,
City of Savannah Saturday, August 30,
City of Savannah Saturday, August 30, Saturday, August 10

Saturday, August 10

Monday, August 12

Wednesday, August 14

Friday, August 16

Saturday, August 17

Monday, August 19 acoochee....ity of Birmingham.....allahassee.... FAVANNAH TO BOSTON.

BOSTON TO SAVANNAH.
Lewis's Wharf-Sp m.
Thursday, August 1
DOD.
Thursday, August 8
Thursday, August 15
DD.
Thursday, August 20
Thursday, August 29 City of Macon ... Thursday, August 1, 8 00 am Gate City ... Thursday August 15, 8 30 am City of Macon ... Thursday, August 15, 8 30 am Gate City ... Thursday, August 22, 3 00 pm City of Macon ... Thursday, August 29, 7 00 pm PHILADELPHIA TO SAVANNAH. (These Ships do not Carry Passengers.) Pier 41, South Wharves—12 m. SAVANNAH TO PHILADELPHIA. (These Ships do not Carry Passengers.)

In connection with the Merchants' and Miners' Transportation Co., we oder a dissipated at the form and to Baltimore, steamships sailing from each port every five days.

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W. F. SHELLMAN, Traffic Manager.

M. B. BELKNAP, General Manager.

TALKING FOR TEMPERANCE MR. HOWREN ADDRESSES A BIG CROWD AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

He is introduced by Mr. A. A. Murphey and Delivers His Second Lecture in Atlanta.

formed journalist," spoke at the opera house again yesterday.

Half an hour before the lecture of H. D.

gain yesterday.

Half an hour before the lecture of H. D. Howen was advertised to begin, every seat in the lower part of the opera house was occupied. The people knew they had to be there early to secure seats, and were willing to wait in order to hear the lecture comfortably.

At 4 o'clock Judge R. H. Hammond, A. A. Murphey, Mr. Powell of Columbus, Professor Lane and Dr. T. L. Mitchell of Montgomery, escerted Mr. Howren on to the stage. Professor Lane opened the meeting with prayer.

He was followed by Mr. Murphy who introduced Mr. Howren. In his introductory remarks Mr.-Murphy said that because the prohibitionists were defeated in the last election they had no idea of giving up the fight. He claimed that that issue was to be fought over again this fall and gave warning to the whisky men to begin making assessments as they would need all the money they could raise to carry the coming election.

When Mr. Howren rose to speak he was greeted with applause. The embarrassment which he displayed last Sunday when he appeared before an Atlanta audience for the first time, had completely disappeared. He spoke with his usual energy and strongly advocated the resumption of prohibition in Atlanta, quoting records from the police reports to show that 95 per cent of the crimes committed are directly attributable to whisky. He repeated the story of his life of dissipation and his sudden reformation and asserted that if every man, woman and child on the face of the earth were advocates of whisky he would still remain a prohibitionist and then feel he was on the side of the majority, because he knew that God and his angels would be with him.

Mr. Howren expressed pity for the men who hed voted whisky back to Atlanta and

him.

Mr. Howren expressed pity for the men who had voted whisky back to Atlanta and advocated the insertion of the prohibition plank into every election until it was again expelled.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by amplayers

The speaker was frequently interlaped by applicates.

A great many people were misled by the statement that there would be an evening lecture. This was a mistake, which arose through the correspondence of Mr. Howen and the gentlemen who invited him to return yestenday. Although notice was given from the stage in the afternoon that there would be on evening meeting enough people to make a good audience went to the opera house last night and were disappointed.

First Baptist Church,

The attendance at the morning service was remarkably large for such a warm day, and with so many of the chargegation out of the city. A more practical illustration of a genuine Christian character was never heard from this pulpit. Dr. Jeffrey has been of great worth to this church. His pure, Christ-like life, his gentle manuers, his biameless walk, has been arianspiration to all with whom he has come in contact. Christianity is lovely in that it makes a lovely life; of this is his own life a beautiful exemplification, and with this thought he delights to enrich his sermons. To be a Christian its to live a Christian Hadelights to picture to his hearers the graces that adorn the Christian life. He would talk to an erring brother rather than about him. "The rather, brethren, give dilligence to make your calling and election sure, etc.," was the subject of his veste day's sermon. After a short reference to the brevity of human life, and the various theories of the dectrine of election, he continued: It is possible to revery one to make sure he is on the right track, but his life in harmony with the conditions bod has mado. The test implies that this doestion can be settled it need not remain an insolved broblem to the end. Some are sure too dien, alternately saved and unsaved. You can make sure of your kinship by following the definitive position rules of scripture. Not by trying to find out if you are among the elect chosan before the fon ation, etc. Not by comparing your experience with that of others. You can settle this question by mowing that your The attendance at the morning service was the elect chosan befor the form atticomparing your experience with You can settle this question by more daily life is in harmony with Christ "If any man be in Christ he is a not the ruits of the spirit are man less! Faith, gentleness, godness, natered ing, these are the fruits, thus the growth in grace. Some think it at too much about our growth in cree, grace of God as I feel that I am standard of my life nearer to him. God by singing every day, Am it sweet the sound that saves a wretch then per-isting in being a wretch then per-isting in being a wretch faith with my works," says he A of is not beautiful talk, but be utiful monstrates the Christian A lea on bread will not keep a strying buy a loaf and give it to im. Do Christ and you beed have to fear centrance into the life to come. It is tianity that prompts and weep 2 set. set in his life.

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is cenuine Chrisst jo the active entrance into the life to come. It is than ity that prompts and a ves zest Christian life. It you do got in Christian life. It you do got that it you have to the warperfection of character requires dill ness can never be achieved save. Feel that step by step you, up to the gates of heaven for a final e You can know whether it no you are that examination. You can be you can be you can be considered. io the active ist work you 'Rather give iole que-tion. ence. Great-by diligence. are going examination. that examination to yourself long before you get them. What are the requirements? To faith add virtue, to virtue, knowledge—knowledge of our duty te God and to our fellow man—and then temperance; then patience: then Godliness then brothedy kindness. The doctor beautifully described what is meant by brotherly kindness, the pairit that show sympathyl forbearance, gentle remonstrance for wrong-doing that bears with the short coming doing, that bears with the short coming of frail humannty; the hart that throbs responsive to human sorrow; the hand that leads back; the tongae that vents not itself in parading the mi-deeds of one to friends and kindred, but by Christ-like persuasion melts the erring heart and then charity; no revengt, hate and prejudice, but that which uplifts humannly, which shows its love for all men. If you do the ethings you will never fall. You will add to toder a kindness the kindness of formerrow. Such are more gold than dross; yes, they are all gold.

Second Baptist Church. The usual large congregation was present at the morning service at the Second Baptist church

nt to preach the sermon yester-s occupied by the Rev. Wm. H. Strickland selected for his text 5 and 6, from which he preached and instructive sermon, of thought which ran through the evidences of the indwelling The subject was discussed under the head of vaof a soul? asion of Christ's that the way has l of Christ may be

hize with others in runto them?
s were presented by by Rev. N. Kef Smith. est of friends and admir By special receiv. N. Keff Smi admirers,

h, soon to leave for is pastorate g a number of his choicest solos clock at the Marietta a reet Meth-urch (between Spring and Bar-A general invitation extended. No charge for admittance.

Public Meeting and Installatio Georgia ledge, No. 1, Independent Order of Good Templas will celebrate its seventeenth anniversary the evening by a public meeting and installation of officers at the Good Temand installation of officers at the Good Tem-plars' hall, 9½ East Mahama street. An ex-cellent musical and finarry programme has been arranged and a pleating and delightful time can be anticipated. The public is cordially invited, as no pice of simission will be charged, and the old pioneer numbers are especially requested to be present. The com-mittee having the affair in charge is B. B. Spatch, Lohn M. Miller and W. S. McNeal. Smith, John M. Miller and W. S. McNeal. Salt rheum, with its intense itching and burning, is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many who were formerly severe sufferers have rea-son to thank "the peculiar medicine," for cures effected.

When you get to in the morning and find every-thing going wrong do not forget your old friend, the Climav cigarette. Smoke one of them, it only costs one cent, and will settle your nerves.

CHARGED WITH HORSE STEALING. Boswell and Are Arrested in Atlanta.

Sam Rigalovit and I, Lundun, two Russian Jews, were arrested yesterday afternoon on information received from Roswell.

Later in the day Mr. Parker, of Roswell, arrived in the city and swore out a warrant charging Rigaloyit and Lundun with horse

stealing.
Rigalovit and Lundan are peddlers, and Rigalovit and Lundun are peddlers, and have been in this country only a short time.

Early yesterday morning they hired a horse and bugy from Mr. Parker, stating tlat they wanted to go over to Alpharetta, a distance of six miles. They hired the rig for the day, but Mr. Parker became uneasy a short while after the men had driven off.

He made several inquiries and ascertained that the men had taken the road for Atlanta, instead of that to Alpharetta. His suspicions were at once aroused, and Chief Councily was notified. Patrollman McCullough succeeded in finding the men and the team. They were just hitching up to start off again.

When arrested the men had their packs in the bugy. They stated that they were going back to itoswell, and did not intend keeping the team longer than they contracted for.

They were taken to the station house and were kept there all night. Mr. Parker said he would not under any circumstances have hired the team to come to Atlanta, and that the horse was already seriously injured by the trip.

The peddlers' object in hiring the team to go

trin.

The peddlers' object in hiring the team to go to Alpharetta was to get it cheap. A NOTORIOUS NEGRO,

Phil Johnson, Who Was Arrested Friday Night, Is Wanted in Other Cities. C. C. Johnson, the negro who was arrested Friday night last for stealing a valise from Mr. A. A. Murphy on Alabama street, is wanted

for a number of other offenses. Yesterday his identity was established through a valise which contained his clothing

through a valise which contained his clothing and | apers.

His right name is Phil Johnson, and he was at one time a school teacher. He is an ex convict, having served part of a sentence in the penitentiary.

Johnson is wanted by the authorities of Athens, Clarkesville and Cleveland, Tenn, and there are several charges against him by Atlanta police. He is one of the most notorious negro confidence men in the country, and his apprehension has been tried several times. When arrested Friday night Mr. Murphy's valise was found in his possession, and a number of the stolen articles were recovered. Papers in Johnson's possession show that his oporations have extended over a good deal of territory. Clarkesville was the last scene of his operations before he got caught in Atlanta.

The ladies of St. Philip's will give a lawn.

The ladies of St. Philip's will give a lawn party next Wednesday, commencing at 4:30 o'clock, It will be a delightful affair, and no doubt will be



otice of Election. The Governor's Horse Guard will hold in election for captain and in the crute of the promotion of any subordinate of the promotion of any subordinate of the promotion of any subordinate of the crucal to the caused. The election will be held at the mary of the company, August 15, 18a. Polis open from 8 to 10 o'clock p.m.

Charles W. Sprang CHARLES W. SMITH, Lieutenant Commanding G. H. G, DODSIDE, Orderly Sergeaut.

The W. C. T. U. Sisters of Norths de, Southside and Atlanta union are hereby called the other for a prayer service for our sister city Rome, yow in her hour of niced, and for the success of her bessed struggle for prohibition, at the W. C. T. d. all, 16% Broad street, Monday afternoon Auge 5, at 3:30 octock. By request of our state present, Mrs. Libbey.

All friends of the case in dily invited.

MRS. E. C. WITTER.

Cholera.

A number of our druggists are selling Alexander's Cho.era Morbus Care and Cholera Infantum Cure for all summer complaints in children and adults, on a positive guarantee to cure or return the money. No stronger indorsement could be given. Costing us nothing if it fails to cure. Also Alexander's Pile Olimmeut on same guarantee.

Thousands are praising Alexander's Tonic Pills.
These medicines are sold by
C. O. Tyner, Stoner, Gregory Co. A. J. Haltiwanger, Sharp Brox. Connailly & Christian, D. 9, Goldsmith & Co., M. B. Avar & Co., J. C. Huss Smith & Hightower, L. R. Bratton, Hutchison & Bro. At wholesale by Lamar Drug Co., U.

PERSONALS.

W. J. NEEL, of Cartersville, Ga., wants to buy a set of second hand Georgia Reports. Corre-spondence solicited, aug 2 1w

Dr. FRANK T. JENKINS.

Late of University Pennsylvania and Philadel-phia and Washington, D. C. hospitals. Diseases of throat, nose, ear, chest and stomach, catarrhal affections, acute and chronic. Office 9-9½ Peachtree st. Hours 9 a. m. to 5:80 p.m. july28 3m fol per

TYPE WRITING And Stenographic Business-All Kinds of Work Promptly Execued.

Mosers. Crankshaw & Johnson, who are expert stenographers and type writers, have opened an office at 2½ Marletta street. They will do all kinds of stenographer's work, type writing, copying, etc. Office correspondence a specialty. If you need anything in this line give them a call.

Telephone 151.

Harvest Excursions. Half rates for the rosm trip via Missouri Pacific railway and Iron Mountain route to all points in Arkansas, Texas, Kansas and Nebraska, August 6th and 20th, September 10th and 21th, and October 8th-Thirty days limit, stop-over privileges allowed. Cheap lands at \$2.50 to \$5 per acre. Come early for first choice. For descriptive land pamphlets and map folders iree, address company's agents or H. C. Townsnud, general passenger and ticket agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Louis, Mo.

Buy Now.

Commencing on Monday, and continuing until the entire lot is sold, John M. Miller, at 31 Marietta street, will sell croquet sets cheaper than over sold in Atlanta before.

"Elixir Babek,"

a preventive and sure cure for Malabial diseases at druggists, 50 cents a bottle. july31-dlm Call Early
and get one of those handsome croquet sets at John
M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. He is over stocked
on them and will sell at greatly reduced prices to
close out the entire lot at once.

Sarah Bernhardt Is coming to America, and great will be the enthusiasm aroused amongst her admirers. But we have our own bright star, Mary Anderson, who will continue to bear off the palm in the dramatic, as does "LUCY HINTON" in the great tobacco world.

You have hunted for the Climax a long time. If you will inquire at the rany cigar store you will find the Climax cigaretes. After you have smoked them you will us no others.

All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great
Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use.
Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931
Arch street, Philadelpha, Pa.

Good water, excelled fare and accommodations,
and fine music can be hand at Oconee White Sulphur Springs. 2t

Hyou intend going, by for August write to the
Oconee White Sulphu, for terms, and reasonble
rates will be given.

FUNERAL NOTICE. HARRINGTON—The hands and acquaintances of Mrs. Julia Harring to and family are invited to attend the fun ral is in the residence, No. 35 Poplar street, this morning at 10 o'clock.

JEWELER, 55 WHITEHALL ST. Reliable Goods, Fair Dealing. Rottom Prices.

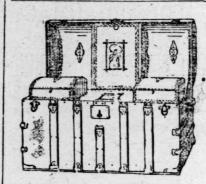
DOET YOUR BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS, JOURNALS, CASH BOOKS, etc. P. O. Drawer & Compile them before placing orders.

Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing ARTIFICIAL STONE PAVEMENTS COAL TAR CONCRETE For Sidewalks, Filling in Basements, Etc.

TWO and THREE-PLY READY ROOFING. WATER PROOF BILDING PAPERS.

Chryst Alba a Sure Preventive of Moths.

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE. S. L. FOSTER & CO.:



\$6.00 Leather Trunk, 36 inches. For \$5 a linen lined 36 inch new style trunk.

Trunks cheaper than any other factory in the city. Call and see

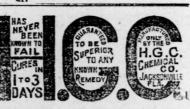
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Pure Drugs at Lowest Prices. Full Stock Toilet and Fancy Articles. PIEDMONT TOOTH POWDER

PIEDMONT EXTRACT!

PIEDMON' BOUQUET SOAP! Fine Imported and Key West Sigars!

Ice Cream Soda Water 5c.



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The short line from Chattanooga and Birming-am to New Orleans. et connection is made for Texas, Mex'co and California.

Only eleven hours from Chattanooga to Cincinnati, with through trains and no change.

Direct connection made in Cincinnati for the northwest, north and east, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Canada, New York and Faston. York and Boston.
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J. C. Gault, General Manager, D. G. Edwards, G. P. and T. A., Cincinnati. O.

150 Empty Wine and Spirit Barrels. -25 BUSHELS

SOUTHERN GERMAN MILLET Cornfield and Bush Beans. 500 pounds Fresh Turnip Seeds.

> Fruit Jars such as Electric, Mellville, Masons

METAL AND GLASS Top Pint, Quisand Half Gallons. Alsou (1) Wines, Liquors, Ales, Porter, Beer, Etc., PETER LYNCH'S, 56 Whitehall st. Terms cash. Orners filled promptly.

CLOTHING, GENTS FURNISHING.

ALPACAS, GREAT VAR DRGE MUSE

On and after January 1, 1889, the Atlanta City Brewing Company takes charge of their bottling department, heretofore managed by the Southern Bottling Company, Aug. Flesh, proprietor. We beg leave to inform the public that with increased facilities, we are prepared to supply the demand for the justly celebrated lager beer brewed by our company from the best Canadian malt, choice Bohemian, Bavarian and California hops, free to all for inspection at our brewery, corner Harris street and Courtland avenue.

We Solicit the Patronage of the Trade

THOMPSON,

IMPORTER, DISTILLER

RED WINES:

 Table Claret, Black Lable Vintage of 1884, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts.
 \$5.50

 Table Claret, Zinfandel Vintage of 1884, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts.
 6.50

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RAIN	tions for	tomorrow: local showers, in temperature,	slight	WARK
	changes	in temperature,	eastern	-

LOCAL FORECAST: The weather today (August 5) in ATLANTA and vicinity promises to be showery, with station-

Observer's Office, Signal Service U. S. A.

GOULD BUILDING, ATLANTA, Ga., August 4. All observations taken at the same me actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p. m.—seventy-fifth meridiau time—at each place. Paro WIND, R. W.

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THE SUPREME COURT: ECISIONS RENDERED WEDNESDAY JULY 31, 1889.

on. L. E. Bleckley, Chief Justige, and Hon. T. J. Simmons, Associate Justice— Hon. M. H. Blandford, Associate Justice, Not Presiding—Reported by Peeples and Stevens, Supreme Court Reporters.

DeVaughn et al. vs. McLeroy. Complaint for land, from Clayton. Non-suit. Wills. Remainders. Election. Trusts. Executors and administrators. Estates. Arbitration and award. Guardian and ward. Practice. Ratification. Deeds. Forgery. Burden of proof. Husband and wife. Tenants in common. Parises. Before Judge Richard H. Clark.

and award. Guardian and ward. Practice. Ratification. Deeds. Forgery. Burden of proof. Husband and wife. Tenants in common. Parties. Before Judge Richard H. Clark.

Simmons, J.—Henry McLeroy died testate in 1853. By the third item of his will, he devised \$3,000 in cash to his wife, Martha, and directed his executor to take the money and with it buy land for his wife. He further directed that the property abound go to his wife for life, though if she should marry after his death, he wished his axecutor to lake the management of the property and apply the innome of it to the support and education of his minor children. He further directed that, after the death of his wife. (He property should be sold and equally divided among all his children. The executor purchased the land, taking the deed "to himself as executor, his heirs end assigns," and put the widow in possession. On December 27, 1836, in pursuance of an award under arbitration proceedings of that date, the widow sold her interest in the land to the executor, and the latter also received a deed, to which was signed the name of one Gay, who had married one of the testators's daughters, Pitt M. McLeroy and J. W. McLeroy, and Mrs. Travis. Mrs. Gay was then in life, but did not sign the deed. The executor afterwards went into bankruptoy, returning the land as part of his assets; and his assignee, by order of court, sold it to a corporation which held a mortgage on it from the executor individually. The executor did in 1883, and there has been no representation on his estate, and no further representation on his estate, of Henry McLeroy, and Mrs. Gay and Pitt M. and J. W. McLeroy, and Mrs. Allen (formerly Travis,) children of Henry McLeroy, and the sole heir of Mrs. Martin, a daughter of Henry McLeroy, and hrs. Gray died before the trial, and her husband was made a party plaintiff in her stead. J. W. McLeroy, who had sold his interest to the executor, was withdrawn as a party plaintiff:

Heid, 1. The land having been identified as that which the executor in di

(a) The estate which the testator's children took in the property under the will was a vested remainder; and the character of the estate was not changed from a vested to a contingent remainder by the direction to sell the land when the life tenant died, though the character of the property was then changed to personalty. McGinnis vs. Foster, 4 Ga. 377-80; Legwin vs. McRee, 79 Ga. 430; Lamar vs. Sheffield, 66 Ga. 711; code, §§2245(5); 43 N. Y. 303, 367-8.

(b) It was within the power of the remain-(b) It was within the power of the remaindermen to make a re-conversion from personalty to land by electing, after the death of the life tenant, land, before its conversion de facto, to take the land instead of the proceeds thereof. Adams vs. Bass, 18 Ga. 140, 142; Swann vs. Garrett, 71 Ga. 566, 569-70. As to the general right of devisees and legatees to divide the property among themselves otherwise than as the will directs, see Hatcher vs. Cade, 55 Ga. 249; Amis vs. Cameron, 5 Ga. 449; Bailey vs. Ross, 66 Ga. 367; Rakestraw vs. Rakestraw vs. Gas. 806 (2); Cutliff vs. Boyd, 72 Ga. 282 (5), 313. The election must be made by all who are entitled to the property. Authorities cited supra; Burch vs. Barch, 19 Ga. 174 (2), and other authorities. The defendants having bought the land as such having demised and holding it as land, and the suit of plaintiffs being for the land and not for its proceeds, the land in dispute must be treated as land from the time of such election by plaintiffs. Note to Burr vs. Sims, 29 Am. Dec. 57.

Dec. 57.

3. The executor was not, under the will, a 3. The executor was not, under the will, a trustee otherwise than as executor, and the trust under the will continued during the life tenancy, but did not necessarily extend beyond it. This being true, the legal title and right of possession to their undivided interest became vested in defendants as remaindermen and contenants upon the death of the life tenant, which gave them the right to bring ejectment, unless the defences hereafter to be considered interposed a bar. Many authorities cited.

considered interposed a bar. Many authorities cited.

4. The arbitration proceedings mentioned above were instituted under the provisions embraced in sections 4134, 4156, of the code of 1863. The submission shows that the controversy was between Mrs. McLeroy, the widow, and her wards (two of testator's children), concerning her illegal loan of their money to J. W. McLeroy and W. J. Gay, and her expenditure on her own account of other money be longing to them. The guardian was a party to the arbitration in her individual right, as was her bondsman, DeVaughn, who was the executor, and no next friend or guardian allitem was appointed to represent the interest of the wards. Guardians, as legal representatives, cannot submit to arbitration matters of controversy between themselves and their wards touching the estate or property of the ward. Code, §4225. The entire arbitration was, therefore, a null tty as to the wards. Poullain vs. Poullain, 79 Ga., 11.

(a) The fact that the award was entered on the minutes of the superior court, as it and the wards the wards the gree and effect of a control of the superior court, as it and the gree and effect of a control of the superior court, as it and the gree and effect of a control of the court of the superior court, as it and the gree and effect of a control of the court of the superior court, as it and the gree and effect of a control of the court of the superior court, as it and the gree and effect of a control of the court of the superior court of the court of the court of the superior court of the court of the court of the superior court of the court of the court of the superior court of the court of

(a) The fact that the award was entered on the minutes of the superior court, as it only gave the award the force and effect of a judgment or decree of that court, and as the court had, under the award, no jurisdiction of the persons and subject-matter, did not render the award binding on the wards. Code of 1863, §§4161, 3513.

1863, §§4161, 3513.

(b) The arbitration proceedings were also void as against Pitt M. McLeroy and Mrs. Travis, whose names appear as subscribers to the submission, as both of these persons testified that they did not sign the submission nor authorize any one to do so for them, and that they had no knowledge of the arbitration until just prior to the commencement of this suit, and there was no evidence to the contrary.

trary.

(c) Grounds of a motion for new trial not certified to be true cannot be considered by this court. Authorities cited.

(d) To bind one by ratification of an illegal or void and, it must be shown that he had full knowledge at the time of the alleged ratification of the facts which would make such act illegal or void, and the burden of proving a ratification is on the party asserting it.

(e) While it was agreed in the submission to arbitration that DeVaughn would buy the life interest of the widow and pay over

(e) While it was agreed in the submission to arbitration that DeVaughn would buy the life interest of the widow and pay over the consideration to the wards if the entire remainder was also conveyed to him, the arbitrators did not so direct. But the award shows that the arbitrators, in considering the rights of the wards, confined their decision to what the guardian and those to whom she had illegally loaned her wards money should pay the wards in satisfaction of their money demands; and the award is wholly signt as to their remainder interest in the land now sued for. Hence a ratification of the award to the extent of his interest therein by one of the wards, cannot deprive him or his heirs of the right to sue for his remainder interest in the land.

(f). No evidence was introduced showing that Pitt M. McElroy and Mrs. Travis had done anything by way of ratification of the award; and even had they received a portion of the money thereunder with knowledge of the fact, that would have been a ratification only to the extent of estopping them from

suing the guardian or her bondsmen, and the borrowers, for their portion of the money, because no other interest of theirs was passed upon by the award.

(g). Where an affidavit of forgery of a deed is filed, it simply leaves the burden of proof upon the party offering the deed, notwithstanding it has been recorded; and he must prove the execution of it just as though it had never been recorded. The affidavit of forgery is not proof by the parties making it, but only forms the issue on the question of forgery. Authorities cited.

5. Mrs. Allen, formerly Travis, having married her first husband before the passage of the "married woman's act" of 1868, and having a reduction of her interest in the property in dispute into his possession, and having married her first husband without his making a reduction of her interest in the property in dispute into his possession, and having married her had never married. As W. J. Gay had the power before that act to make an assignment of his wife's remainder interest so as operate as a right in his assignee to reduce her interest into possession when the life tenancy terminated, provided he was then in life as husband, he could exercise the same power after the passage of that act, which was not intended by retrospection to impair any existing rights of the husband over the wife's property. Many authorities cited.

3. It appearing from the above that all the plaintiffs in this action, in a proper suit, ought to recover, except Gay, and that he is not entitled to recover, you must find for the defendants as to all of them." Bohannon vs. Bond, 32 Ga. 390; Etowah vs. Alford, 78 Ga. 345; Echols, vs. Sparks, 79 Ga. 417, and other authorities.

Judgment reversed.

Hillyear & Bro. and W. L. Watterson, for

Judgment reversed.

Hillyer & Bro. and W. L. Watterson, for plaintiffs in error.

Hall & Hammond and Bigby & Dorsey,

Georgia Railroad and Banking Company vs.
Nclms. Case, from Rockdale. Railroads.
Damages. Negligence. Presumptions.
Master and Servant. Words and Phrases.
New Trial. Before Judge Marshall J.

Master and Servant. Words and Phrases. New Trial. Before Judge Marshall J. Clarke.

Simmons, J.—The plaintiff having been employed by the railroad company to work in the construction of its track, and having sustained injuries by the breaking of a hammer in his hands furnished him by the company, and not having been injured by the running of the cars or machinery or by any other employe of the company, there was no presumption in his favor against the company under \$3033 of the code; but his case falls under the general law of master and servant, under which the burden was upon him to show negligence on the part of the company in to snight mit with a defective hammer.

(a) The mere fact that this and other hammers were defective, and that the injury resulted therefrom, is not sufficient to authorize an inference of negligence on the part of the company in their apprehase and selection.

sulted therefrom, is not sufficient to authorize an inference of negligence on the part of the company in their purchase and selection. Wood Mast. and Serv. §368, 362; Thompson Neg. §48; Pierce R. R., 382.

(b) A hammer thus used is not included in the term "machinery" as used in §3033 of the code. G P. R. R. Co. vs. Brooks, 4 South. Rep. 289.

(c) The verdict was contrary to law and evidence. Reid vs. C. R. Co., Pamph. Oct. term, 1888, p. 31.

Judgment reversed.

J. B. Cumming, A. C. McCalla and Bryan Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

J. N. Glenn and A. M. Speer, contra.

Cumming, for plaintiff in error.

J. N. Glenn and A. M. Speer, contra.

Brooks vs. Fowler, administrator. Equity, from Taylor. Husband and wife. Title. Gifts. Trust. Statute of limitation. Practice. New trial. Before Judge Smith. Blanchard, J., being disqualified, Judge Jenkins, of the Ocmulgee circuit was designated in his stead.

Jenkins, J.—Where a husband bought land and paid his vendor, as a part of the purchase price thereof, \$500 of his wife's money, and from the facts and the circumstances of the transaction it is fairly inferable that it was the intention of all parties that the husband and wife should become the joint purchasers of the property, each to own an interest in proportion to the amcunt paid by them respectively, the mere fact that the legal title was made to the husband will not operate to defeat the wife's equitable title. As between the parties a trust in her favor will be implied. Code, \$2316, (3).

(a) While a wife may legally give her property to her husband, a gift will never be presumed. The evidence to support it must be clear and unequivocal, and the intention of the parties free from doubt. 73 Ga. 282.

(b) It does not appear that it was the pur pose of the wife to lend her money to her husband, nor his to borrow; no act showing that they ever treated the transaction as one creating a debt from him to her is disclosed by the evidence. If, however, there was no intention that they should jointly own the land, still if \$500 of her money was in fact paid upon its purchase by her husband, and his vendor knew this at first at the time of the transaction a trust will be implied in her favor, to the extent that her money paid for the land, as against both her husband and his vendor; and upon her election to treat

time of the transaction a trust will be implied in her favor, to the extent that her money paid for the land, as against both her husband and his vendor; and upon her election to treat an interest in the land as hers, the title to such interest should be protected and set up by appropriate decree. Code §2416; 73 Ga. 275.

(c) The vendor having parted with both title and possession of the land under which his deed to the husband, who occupied it jointly with his wife, the presumption is that she has received whatever of income from it to which she was entitled by reason of any interest she may have had. But if she and her husband jointly owned it and the husband received all its income, he and not his vendor should account therefor.

(d) Under the facts of the case, the wife was not entitled to a money verdict. The most she was entitled to was, to have the land sold and to share in the distribution of the proceeds, her interest being in the proportion of the principal of the vendor's debt; or the land might be partitioned so as to give her that preportion in the land itself. 79 Ga. 770.

(e) The vendor having removed from this to another state within less than one year after the purchase of the land in 1872, and resided there continuously until the bringing of this suit, the complainant's cause of action was not barred. Code §2929. Contrary rulings to this court were made upon the law as it stood prior to the act of 1855. 60 Ga. 376.

(f) Though an issue submitted to the jury appears to have been sufficiently full, certain and definite to base a decree upon, if counsel desire to make it so more on the next trial, the court will doubtless amend.

(g) The court below did not err in refusing to render either of the decrees moved for by the defendant, nor in granting a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

W. S. Wallace & Son, for plaintiff.

Judgment affirmed.
W. S. Wallace & Son, for plaintiff.
O. M. Colbert and C. J. Thornton, for de-

Rheumatism and Catarrh. Rheumatism and catarrh are both blood diseases In many severe cases they have yielded to treat-ment with E. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), made by Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Write for book of convincing proofs. Sent free. R. P. Dodge, Atlanta, Ga., says: "My wife had

catarrh and nothing did her any good. Her consti-tution finally failed and poison got into her blood. I placed her on a use of B. B., and to my surprise her recovery was rapid and complete." W. P. McDaniel, Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I was much emaciated and had rheumatism so bad I could

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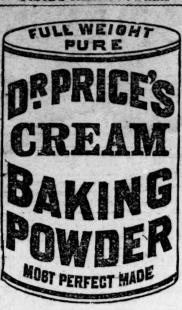
'I had catarrh six years and a most distressing cough, and my eyes were much swolien. Five bottlos of B. B. a, thank God! cured me." John M. Davis, Tyler, Texas, writes: "I was subject a number of years to spells of imflammatory rheumatism, which six bottles of B. B. B., thank

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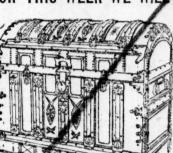
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